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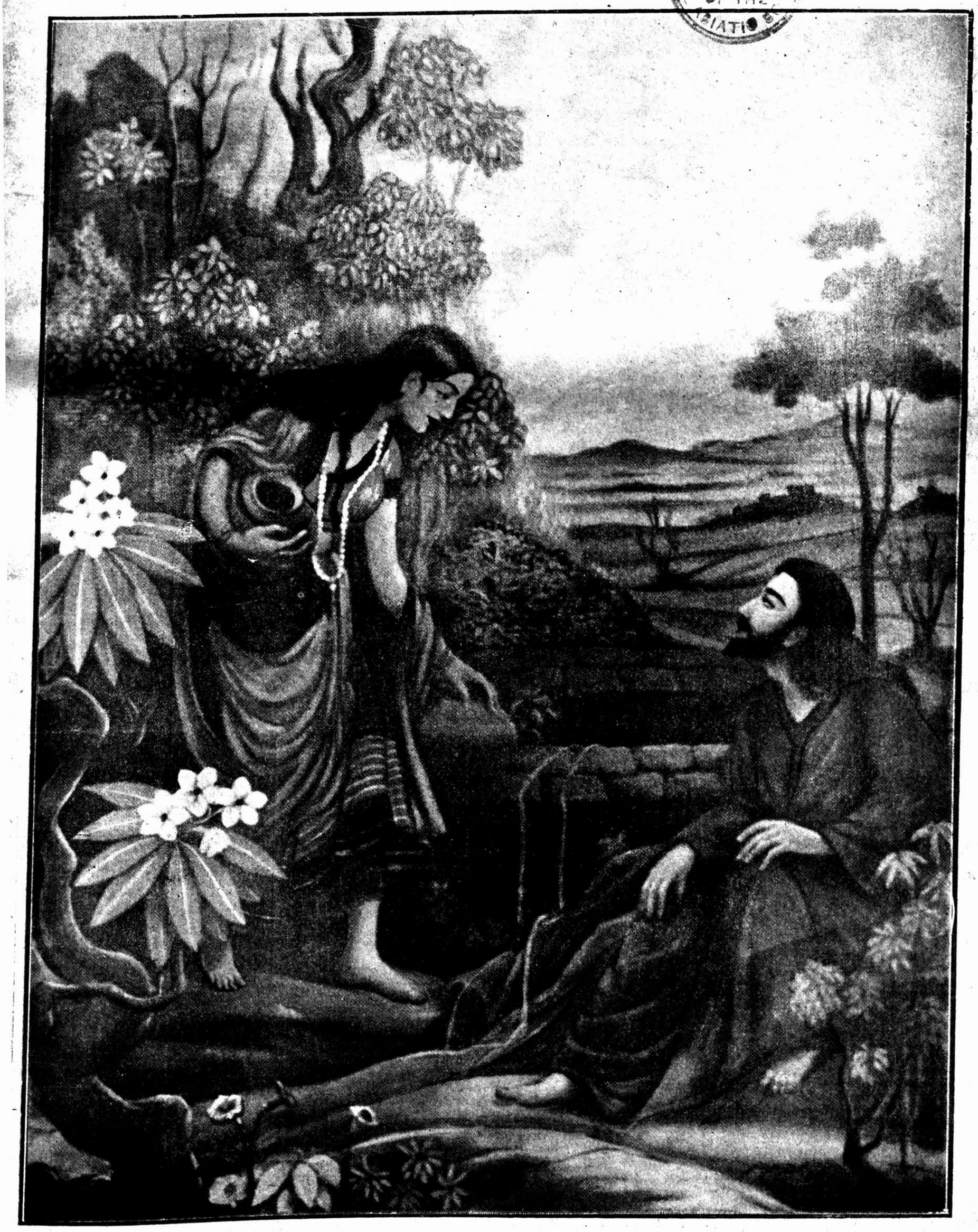

—Premchand Bhalerao.

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The Maid of Finland, a monumental work on exhibition at New York World's Fair.

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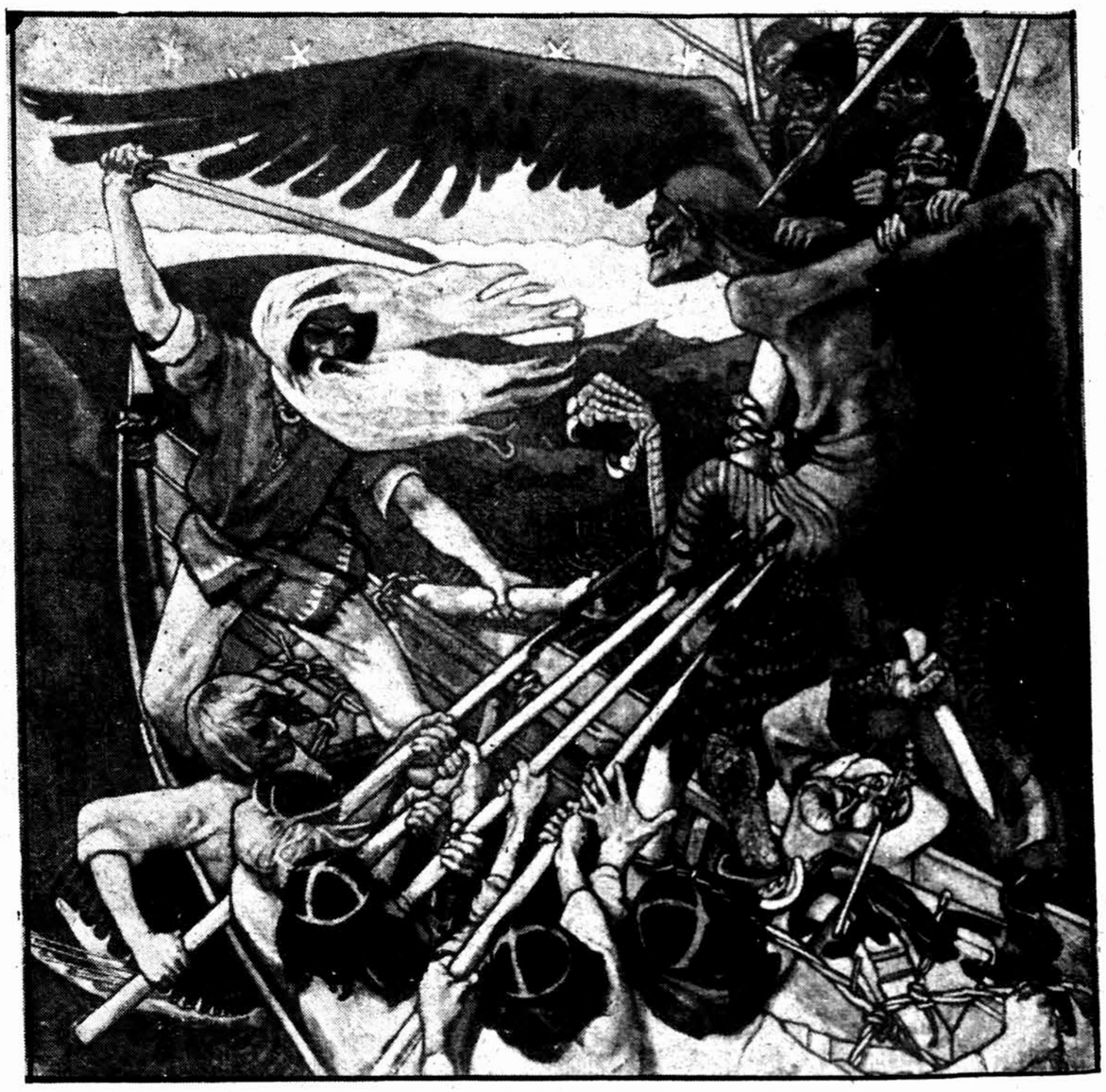
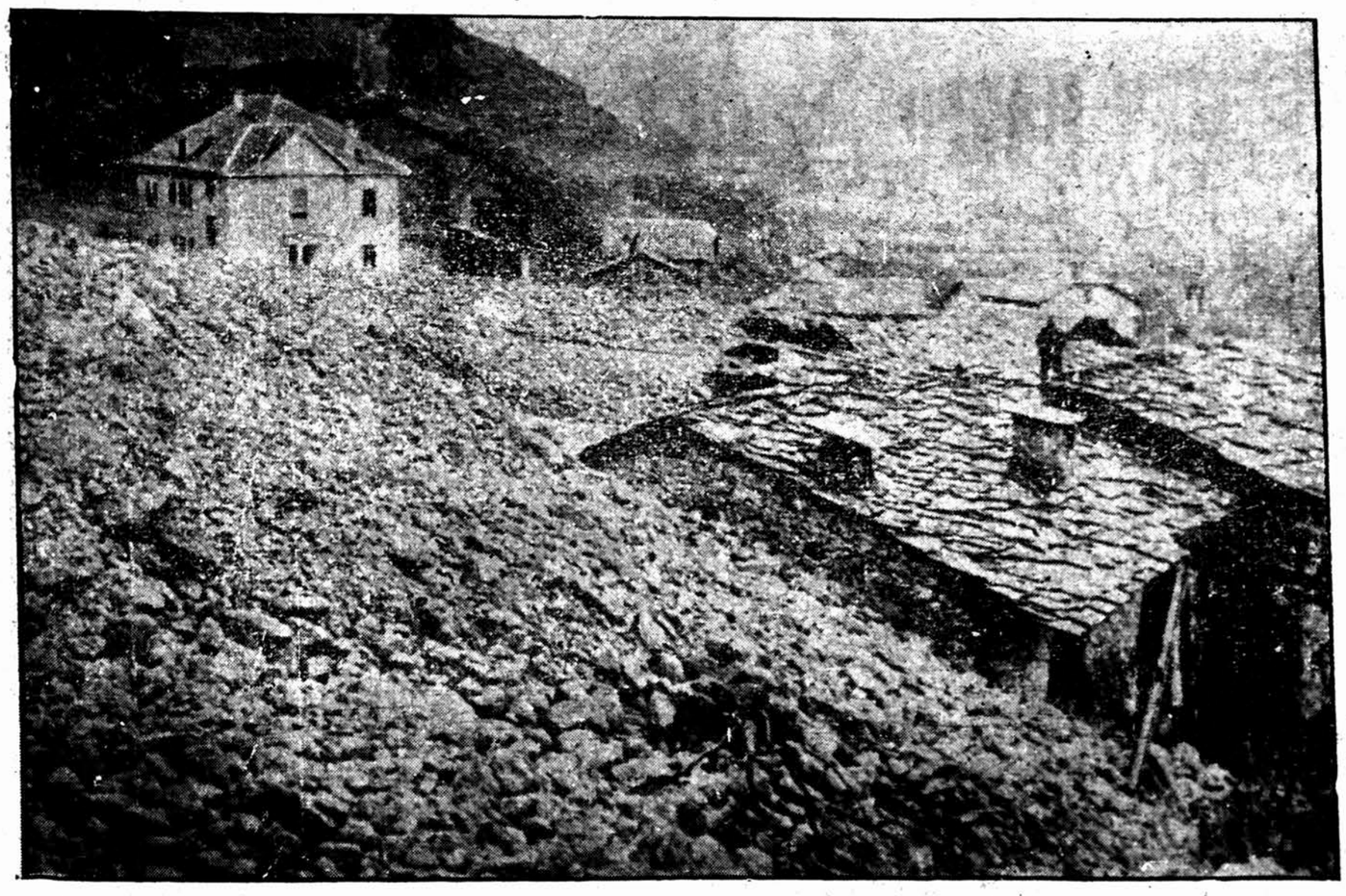


The biggest name in Finnish Pictorial Art is that of Gallen-Kallela. This picture is entitled "The Theft of the Sampo", and is based on an epic-poem.



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Avalanche buries the village of Saxey in the district of Bas-Valais, Switzerland.

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(Left) The whole Chinese nation is ferverishly making at least 4,000,000 cotton-padded vests and overcoats for China's fighting regulars as well as guerillas. Picture taken in Chungking showing a large number of women participating in the work. (Right) A Japanese prisoner in Chungking writing a letter describing his safety and fine health in the "enemy" camp.

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 24, 1939

Where Does India Stand?

Is There No Hope For Her In The Present World Chaos?*

By RABINDRANATH TAGORE

AUTHORISED translation of a letter to Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, appearing in this month's issue of "Visva-Bharati News".

They ask me to write on the present situation, indicating some way out, but I know of none.

Here we stand: on one side the ruling power, armed in its fortress with all paraphernalia of repression, protected by stringent laws and red-turbaned hordes. That the country can be held only thus is their faith. Crowded, on the other hand, are helpless multitudes with empty hands and pockets. Advised to accept non-violence as the panacea leading to deliverance and permanent security, they cannot yet entirely pin their faith to it. Because, nowhere in the world is this principle being practised, for good or for worse.

To save man from such a violent beast as man, violent means are needed: this teaching is being followed up everywhere by adequate preparation and accumulation of material. Where men are debarred from all education, they are also prevented from acquiring this particular form of it. Such people must for ever be recognised as game for man-hunters. Hedged in on all sides they are denied even the right to escape like deer; in Reserve Forests they live, belonging to royal sportsmen.

A Voltaire Story

I remember the story: some credulous lady had asked Voltaire whether flocks of sheep could be slaughtered by magic words. Madam, he replied, that can certainly be done, but some arsenic is also necessary. Deadly administration of arsenic is so widely prevalent that neither those who are being killed nor the killers are able to discern any other path.

Violent worship, propitiating the gods by sacrificial blood, has continued from man's barbarous past up to this day. Through love alone is worship, great teachers have sometimes proclaimed but the world has taken this to be true on the spiritual, not on the practical plane. In spheres of life where results can be ignored such teaching signifies, but where results are needed—so runs popular conscience—the gods have to be won over by sanguinary offerings. Behind this lies a patient's faith in bitter, pungent medicines; medicines, indeed, he is convinced, tasting the lacerating drops.

So in world-wide political pharmacies virulent remedies are being piled up. Virile tonics, blood-red force advertised in their colour. Physicians with high records of death to their credit are venerated; countless deaths may, conceivably, slowly change a doctor's belief in a particular system of treatment. Death's institutes have been opened everywhere; millions of students are being killed to supply lessons,—perhaps man may learn something final from this, but when or where I cannot prophesy. What we find is that lessons go on endlessly, more and more loudly repeated in the class room they seem never to terminate. Such being the case, I would prefer silence, not knowing what answers to give to path-seekers.

Triumph Of Violence

The unprotected ruins, in which we live on the ancient high road, have offered no resistance to invaders down the centuries; armies have marched from outside, and traders; they have jumped on our backs, entered our store-room. We are left with bent spines and only remnants in our larders. Therefore, we too cannot boast that we have learnt our lessons; our ancient systems have not, it has to be confessed, helped us in passing the test of history with any merit.

Even then we are alive to-day, some people proudly declare. But there are kinds of living which are merely delayed death. Such is our condition. To the chief disciples or professors of violence I say this, for long have we seen the nature of their success, to a great measure we ourselves have borne its burden; are they now at the summit of their victory? Have they passed the test of humanity? Engaged in violent rivalry, whose triumph to-day do they crave? The triumph of violence.

This power can never reach peace till utter destruction is complete. Not only is it destroying man's livelihood but poisoning his heart; his noblest treasures are being bombed and raged to dust. Of ourselves we have ample reason to be ashamed, but this tossing on the swing of endless catastrophe that we see to-day,—whose shame is it?

Violent power uses man's weakness as footstool, it crushes the soil of helpless humanity to raise its own crop. Thus its trade prospers. In this trade, the powerful have, for a long time, acquired bulk and extended their domain of influene. They have suppressed large numbers of men putting them under heavy yoke—we know how. Power calculates on a long range lest any of its victims show signs of strength, and preserves unremitting vigilance.

Germany In 1930

If, sometimes, exhausted by the weight and expensiveness of a giant machinery of man-slaughter it seeks to lessen the load for a while, with a start the great mistake is discovered. To preserve full faith in its glory, violent power has now realised the un-

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PARTNERS!

(Courtesy: "The Gazette", Montreal)

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Shorthand

By K. JAGANNATHAN

Its Past, Present And Future

SHORTHAND is the art of writing legibly and quickly with the help of brief signs. Shorthand is not an invention of to-day or of recent years. The art was found in vogue even in the remote past when civilisation was in its infancy. To be exact, it dates from the year 63 B.C in Rome. The word "Shorthand" is a coinage of very recent origin but its synonyms "Stenography," "Tachygraphy" and "Brachygraphy" were the familiar expressions among the ancients.

Roman Origin

In ancient times, Rome and Athens were the only warehouses of the whole fabric of human civilisation and consequently the birthplaces of almost all the arts and sciences. The earliest system of developed shorthand originated from Rome by Marcus Tullius Tiro based on the theory of orthography to facilitate the taking down verbatim of the speeches and orations of men of the stamp of Cicero, Caesar and Cato which always had the air of authority and weight attached to them. The Tironian system had the tinge of universality in it and was even taught in Roman schools It was not in any way affected by the decline of the Roman Empire. In fact, it was holding away for centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire We also find the wide prevalence of shorthand and the quick development of it on a more scientific basis in Greece from Fourth to the Eighth Century A. D

In early times, the Christian Church much encouraged the study of shorthand due to its extreme usefulness in the propagation of Christianity in a wholesome manner.

Honour To England

As the honour of bringing into vogue the earlier systems of the art to Rome and Athens, so does it go to England with regard to the modern systems. In the beginning all the systems were based only on orthographic or alphabetic principle and the most important and early among the contributions on modern system emanates from the brain of Dr. Timothy Bright by the publication in 1588 of his "Charac Erie: An Arte of Shorte, Swifte and Secrete writing by Character", which was supplemented brilliantly among numerous others by John Willis, Thomas Shelton, Dr. John Byron and finally by Samuel Taylor with the bringing into print of his most valuable, instructive and useful work "An Essay Intended to Establish a Standard for a Universal System of Stenography" The last-mentioned system was much in demand in the Continental countries.

As already mentioned, all these systems were based on orthographic principle Now a few words about the development of shorthand having a phonetic base. The first to popularise this system by helpful and original contribution was William Tiffin (1750) who was followed by Lyle, Holdsworth and Aldridge, Roe, Phineas Bailey, Towndrow and De Stains, the last-mentioned dating his contribution in the year 1839.

The Pitman System

The solid contribution on the new technique of shorthand with phonetic base is unstrudgingly associated with the venerable name of Sir Isaac Pitman by the illuminating publication in 1837 of his "Stenographic Sound Hand," which gave no quarter for the apprehension caused by the devil of rapidity in delivery of speeches, which was till then harboured in the breast of every aspirant of the art.

Among other sytems, the Script system by S. G. Bordley and the Gregg system demand some space. Surely the year 1888 is to be reckoned as a memorable and epoch-making one, in the history of shorthand, as it synchronised with the materialisation of the herculean efforts of John Robert Gregg with the publication of his "Light-Line Phonography" which caught the popular eye in the United States of America. To-day it has votaries all over the globe and America is the stronghold of the Gregg system.

Present-day Shorthand

Let us now pass on to the second phase of our subject, i.e., the present-day shorthand.

To-day, as in the past, there are a good many systems of shorthand, the chief among them being the Script, Pitman, Sloan, Gregg, Dutton, etc., each vying with one another to establish its superiority over the rest. A thorough analysis of every system of shorthand does present some unique feature which is absent in the others side by side with a defect also which is alien to the others

Day by day the glamour for supremacy of the different systems is accentuated by the respective enthusiasts with the painful result that much dust is raised compelling them to close their eyes thus retarding their progress towards the achievement of the arduous task of contributing something towards the improvement of the deficiencies in the different systems. In such a state of clamour and confusion, I appeal to the fellow-enthusiasts in my system, viz., Pitman, as well as in the other systems of shorthand to bear in mind that it is not the system that matters but the mettle of the individual. Let all of us drop these glib talks and concentrate on achieving something concrete and useful by our individual efforts and contributions.

Our Problem

For us in India, with our traditional affection for our different mother tongues and an unbounded admiration for the English Language, the study of shorthand presents rather a baffling and confusing appearance—whether to specialise in our mother tongues or in English. English is still the court language all over the country. This point needs much clarification from our Government because on it hinges our entire problem. One can imagine one's feelings when he is told that he would not be rewarded for all his toils in specialising and mastering to an exceptional degree stenography either in his mother tongue or in English, simply because of the failure on the part of the Government of the day to proclaim which language they recognise best.

In our view, it appears that both English and the different Indian languages will have fields of their own, where they can have their full play. English because of its international sphere of existence and influence should not be made to suffer, while every encouragement and fostering should undoubtedly be given to the different Indian languages Truly no faithful Indian belonging to any Province and talking any language, will deny that the civilised life which we enjoy now, the national spirit which has sprouted out at present and the presence of the spirit of brotherliness amongst us to-day is all due to the liberal English education which we received.

The Future

Now let us turn to the third and last phase of our theme, i.e., the future of shorthand, which is as cloudy as the past was interesting and the present is inspiring. The advancement of scientific research and invention appears to hold over head a sword of Damocles. It threatens us that it will replace the band of original and studious scholars and practitioners of the art of shorthand by scientific instruments which will be able to record every sound, however inaudible it may be that comes under their sphere of influence

If some calm thought is bestowed on the subject, it will tend to drive out the unnecessary alarmistic tendencies which have somehow crept into our heart owing to want of imagination. With due regard to those who have the privilege of dictating notes to stenographers and indeed not without exceptions, it may not be far from truth to say that almost 90 per cent. of the dictations are liable to alteration now and then before they reach their final shape and form This is but natural and logical inasmuch as it is better to write correctly than loosely

Scientific Inventions

For such kind of dictations scientific devices will ill-serve the purpose Secondly, the transcription from what is recorded by the scientific instruments and that from the notes of an intelligent writer of shorthand are like poles asunder. Hence it is sheer waste of time to bother ourselves with scientific inventions and researches. They are bound to fall short of human expectation as at best they can throw out a few instruments with no life, no intelligence, no commonsense and last but not the least, no power of accommodation at all, which are all the essential qualifications for an expert shorthand writer Washing thus the ill-founded fears which have possessed us, let us buoy up ourselves with hope for the future, for there will always be full scope for intelligent writers of shorthand with the maximum speed coupled with a clear intellect

There is also a growing demand for expert shorthand writers at the present day Legislatures, law courts, commercial houses and newspapers are some of the largest employers of expert shorthand writers without whom they are incomplete.

Other Benefits

Apart from the pecuniary advantage which the study of shorthand invariably confers on the intelligent and expert writer, it also acts as a mental developer. It helps to keep in mind the best descriptions and excellent passages that are reproduced from the shorthand notes.

Shorthand is also a stepping stone to a bright future Charles Dickens, the famous author attributes his ability to shine as a novelist mainly to his early experiences as a shorthand reporter and the incalculable benefits derived thereby Sir Isaac Pitman, that genius who may be said to be the father of modern shorthand, had to start his career from the lowest rung of the ladder as a clerk in a commercial house.

President Woodrow Wilson once said, "I would rather lose 20 years of my life than be without a knowledge of shorthand" Such is the place which shorthand occupies in the hearts of the intellectuals.

Government Recognition

Lastly, one point needs special mention Government recognition of the art as a profession should be obtained. In some countries, it has been already recognised by the Government, the first among them being the United States of America where the Education Department has specified certain standards and examinations for the conferring of the Degree of C.S.R (Certified Shorthand Reporter) It is the primary duty of every Indian shorthand writer to agitate for such State recognition of the art as a calling.

This and many other reforms to be introduced in the profession can hardly be done by individual efforts, appeals and petitions but by a strong organisation Hence, I request all shorthand writers to join in large numbers in the All-India Institute of Stenographers, the only common platform through which we can all ventilate our just grievances and hardships with one voice which will compel the Government and other employers of stenographers to take ameliorative measures by way of redressing our grievances

NEW YORK DEFINITIONS

NEW YORK:—Going the rounds right now are the following definitions, which are amusing enough to warrant further circulation:

SOCIALISM: You have two cows—you give one to your neighbour.

COMMUNISM: You have two cows and give both to the Government—the Government gives you the milk.

FASCISM: You keep the cows and give the milk to the Government—the Government gives you the milk.

NAZIISM: You have two cows—the Government shoots you and takes both cows.

NEW DEALISM: The Government shoots one cow, milks the other, and pours the milk down the sewer.

CAPITALISM: You sell one cow and buy a bull.

Ease that DRY RASPY throat

Each of these tasty cough drops bathes your throat for 12 to 15 minutes with time-tested, throat-soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

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Daria Dowlat

--- Tippu Sultan's Palace Of Enchantment

Gilding Without A Grain Of Gold

By N. N.

ALL visitors to Seringapatam unanimously declare that the island's most enchanting spot is the Daria Dowlat Garden. Erected in 1784 by Tippu Sultan, the famous 'Tiger of Mysore,' it was fondly called by him as the 'Garden Palace of the Wealth of the Sea.' Its design and lay-out were taken from the Moghul garden of Dilaver Khan at Sira, his capital.

Plants From Persia

The garden is beautifully kept and it must have been still more beautiful in Tippu's time. Tippu was very fond of plants and flowers and one of his historians has recorded that he regularly sent his agents to Lahore, Delhi and even to distant Afghanistan and Persia to bring back rare seeds and plants to his Daria Dowlat Bagh. And what is more amazing, many of the Sultan's favourite plants were fed daily with milk, curds and cocoanut milk!

In the centre of the garden is the Summer Palace of Tippu. Tippu spent most of his leisure hours in this enchanting garden surrounded by the ladies of his enana. The river Cauvery afforded excellent bathing facilities and it seems that the Sultan used to indulge in daily bathing parties with members of his family and one or two of his favourite state officers whenever the weather was sufficiently hot.

The interior of this Summer Palace is lavishly decorated with numerous colourful designs. Not a single inch of either the pillars or the walls or the ceilings has been left bare. A world traveller, who visited this palace along with the Duke of Clarence, said that the splendid decorations of these walls recalled to him the palaces at Isphahan in Persia.

Gilding Without Gold

All visitors to the Summer Palace will have been impressed by the lavish use of gold paint on its walls. And they would also have been very much surprised had they but learnt that not a single grain of gold has been used for the painting. Tippu Sultan's artists were experts in false gilding and they used to produce bright golden colours with very cheap materials.

About six materials were used for the preparation of this colour, the chief among them being linseed oil and yellow resin. A composition called 'gunna' was prepared out of them. According to an old chronicle, the following are the directions for the preparation of the 'gunna':

"To prepare the 'gunna,' take a mud pot, coat the bottom of it with red earth, and after it is heated over a fire, put the resin into it, and melt it, then mix it with linseed oil, which much have been previously made boiling hot in another vessel. Now add the remaining articles previously reduced to a fine powder, and boil the mixture over a slow fire for about two hours, or till a drop of it taken out with a stick and put upon a plank may be drawn out when cool into long thin threads."

The 'gunna' was mixed with thin sheets of tin and liquified glue and beaten together. The mass thus resulting would be applied to the walls, rubbed with a serpentine stone and then exposed to daylight for two days, after which time it acquired a bright golden colour, hardly different from the colour of actual gold.

The Summer Palace of Tippu was built and painted nearly two hundred years ago. Though most of its colours faded out and had to be renewed occasionally, its false golden colour is still as bright as when it was freshly painted.

Tippu's Summer Palace.

One of the Daria Dowlat Frescoes.

The Frescoes

The outside walls of this palace contain huge frescoes painted at the orders of Tippu Sultan. There are three of them. The first represents a royal procession at Seringapatam, Tippu Sultan and his celebrated father, Hyder Ali, riding elephants. Mysore troops, on horse and on foot, accompany them, while a battalion of French soldiers is also depicted.

The second fresco, which completely covers a whole wall, is broken up into numerous panels, each panel containing a scene. These scenes represent daily life in Tippu's court and in the houses of his Sirdars and feudatory princes.

But the most interesting fresco of the three is the one that depicts a battle scene—a battle between the Mysore army under Hyder Ali and the British army under Colonel Baillie, wherein Hyder scored a decisive victory. The battle scene, though painted without any sense of proportion or perspective by the Sultan's artists, is interesting enough. Colonel Baillie's square is attacked from the front and the rear by Hyder's troops and there is enormous slaughter. Inside the square a powder dump is exploding. A little distance from it, seated in a palanquin is Colonel Baillie himself. He is shown with a stalk of grass held between his teeth—the artist's depiction of the sign of submission.

The Battle Scene

Colonel Walter Campbell, who

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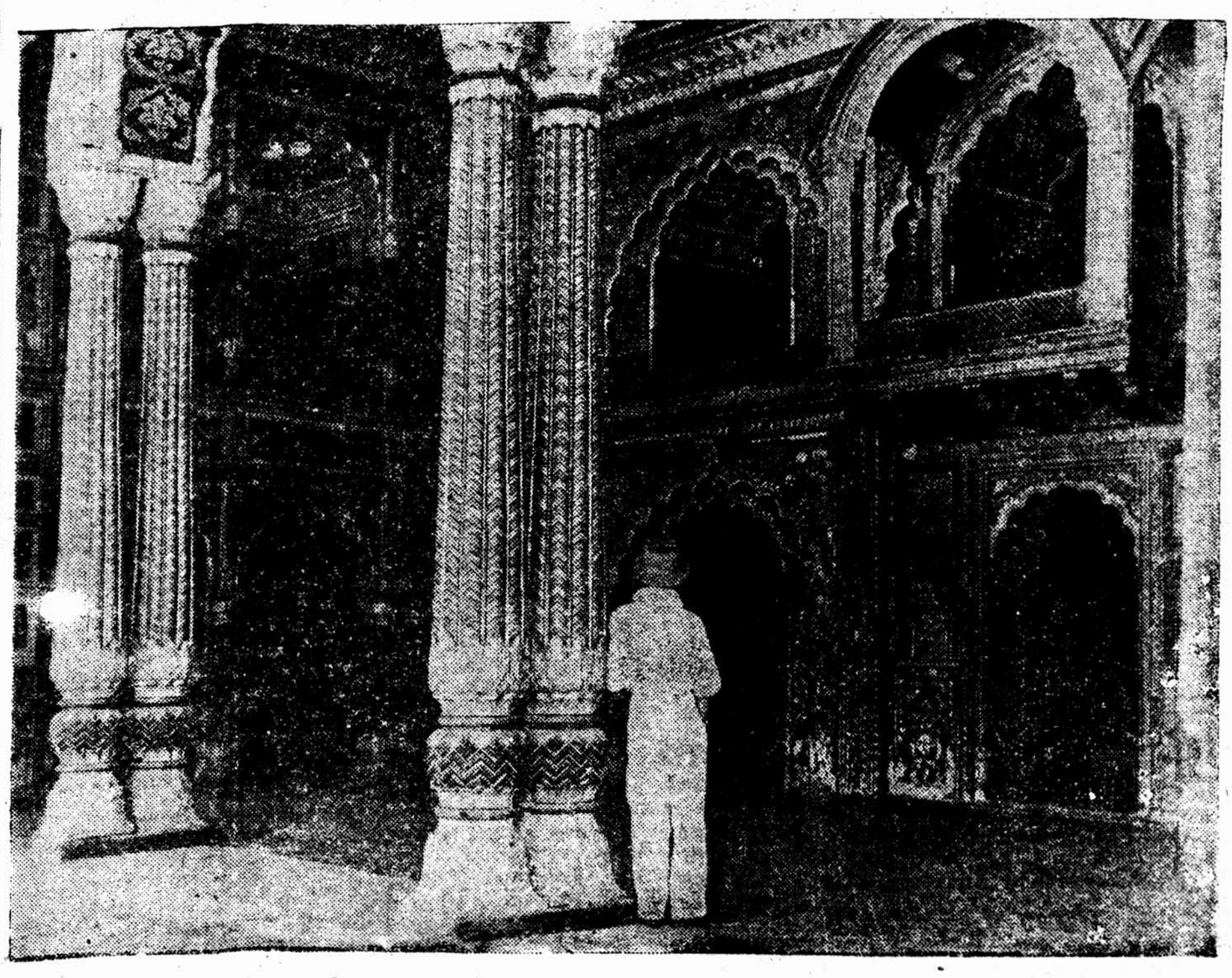


Interior of Tippu's Summer Palance.

Wealth, Work And Wages In Sweden

COMBINED EFFORTS OF HER STATESMEN, ECONOMISTS AND BANKERS HAVE SECURED FOR THE COUNTRY A CERTAIN MEASURE OF STABILITY IN AN UNSTABLE WORLD

By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

THE present fairly happy state of affairs need not give one the impression that Sweden is a Socialist State and has established a new order That is far from correct. Not only Sweden is not Socialistic but one wonders whether the present organism will ever evolve or resolve itself into a Socialist Republic. A mere theory of absolute equality of opportunity, or even the working out of it on a smaller scale, does not constitute a Socialist State. But we do note some of the happy features of the present regime. Several natural factors have helped and contributed to this. A homogeneous population without the irksome pricking of a minority problem is one of the most advantageous Equally important is the fact that Sweden has no Empire nor imperialistic appetites no ramifications of overseas interests, that ultimately work in keeping down the standards of its working class, concentrate wealth in the hands of a few and create almost an impregnable possessing class hard to dislodge. Its people have not to fight in far off unknown lands to defen the interests of financiers and manufacturers whose eternal game is to gamble with the world and its millions of souls, that their own incomes may maintain its seven figures The Swedes have more or less comparatively healthy minds since Sweden has not bred rulers and statesmen who feed citizens on fantastic dreams of reviving past glory and sentimentalising the problematic present glories, which elsewhere has become an incurable disease to-day. It has never aspired to dominate European politics by gambling for high stakes,—a dangerous pastime in which maller countries than Sweden have been many a time tempted. It started its industrialisation late and profited by many of the blunders of others Though it has a more military character than any other of the Scandinavian countries, it is not militaristic in character and does not waste its precious income on the armaments race, although it produces some of the finest anti-aircraft guns in the world, but only for export.

Theory And Practice

How far is this sense of equality a reality? There are neither traditional nor legal bars to the principle of equality of opportunity, and compared with many other countries this is ensured to a far greater extent. Education is free and uniform for it is directed by the State according to a plan which mainly accounts for its homogeneity in outlook. The Trade Unions are powerful and have a more effective voice in the Government. The Government does not so readily identify itself with the capitalist in his nefarious fights against labour This together with the taxes steadily imposed upon the richer class, has levelled incomes, ridding the country of those two equally unbearable extremes. But in spite of all this one cannot run away from the hard unchangeable fact that all this works within the frame work of a capitalistic society. And the opportunities of many are restricted much more than we may at first imagine, by economic factors. In practice it has not reached what it has bravely established in theory even though the theory in this present age of ours is in itself no small achievement.

All these various happy factors have served to give Sweden the advantageous position she occupies to-day But one has to presuppose above all a fairly sound economic position, a certain prosperity to achieve what she has achieved, for no doubt it is an essential factor whose importance cannot be minimised. She has natural resources like iron and timber in abundance, if not coal. She has specialised in certain industries and established a fairly stable place for herself in the international market for these particular types of goods. But that alone cannot constitute the whole answer. Her recent flush is due to two factors, both the result of the present international conditions—impending world war, the increasing market for her iron and steel or wood manufactures. She ships 135 tons of iron every day to Germany! The intensification of rearmament in the past one year, together with the fall in the Spanish output, has expanded the British Market also for Swedish Iron Ore.

Dangerous Flush

Thus, after passing through the world depression and taking her share of it, she is to-day experiencing a flush, rather a dangerous flush. It is the munition trade above all that is responsible for it since it calls for high grade iron ore and steel products of quality. These account for 20 per cent. of the total exports while the engineering and electrical manufactures account for about 14 per cent. Altogether the metal and metal working industries account for about 35 to 36 per cent. of the total exports But even more profitable is her forest produce especially wood-pulp which is used not only for the manufacture of paper but also for artificial silk. This accounts for about 45 per cent. of her exports. At the same time Swedish imports are far more diverse and Swedish industry depends on her import to a far larger extent than one would think, such as coal, oil, rubber, copper, chemicals and dye-stuffs. Swedish industry would be greatly affected if the imports were disturbed or curtailed. The only thing she has are food-stuffs. Her imports are thus materials destined for home-finishing, not so much finished goods for home consumption. Thus a far larger number of people are dependent on the maintenance of the export and import markets. This involves a far wider range of diversified industrial production for a country with so small a population as Sweden—a range possible only in relation to a high standard of living and a high degree of technical skill, both of which Sweden has attained. What would be the result in the event of a collapse as the result of a world-war? It would undoubtedly greatly dislocate the present standard Sweden has so laboriously built up. No country can escape the blast while the world works within this crazy economic system.

Swedish trade has remained comparatively free from many of the restrictions, other countries have had to subject themselves to, except for a few items. She has adopted measures of agricultural protection as a result of the world depression which hit her and certain forms of State control over exports to ensure a certain high quality, as butter for instance. She has, however, been forced into certain trade agreements such as with England to take 47 per cent. of her coal imports with smaller ones, Italy, Turkey and Greece and a very complicated arrangement with Germany mainly to liquidate the large frozen Swedish currencies. But on the whole these agreements have not been great favourites, except for the close contacts between the various Scandinavian countries themselves. Sweden, however, is the only Scandinavian country that has an income from foreign investments, for she is not only an important creditor country but has also a flourishing merchant fleet. In addition, Swedish residents invest large sums in their home-country.

If War Comes

Thus what Sweden will face is not shortage of money but shortage of work in the event of a dislocation of her exports and imports. What she will need is not so much monetary manipulation and currency policy, but a sound scheme of expanding public works while drawing upon her financial resources, to meet the sudden appearance of unemployment with all its accompanying evils and economic complications. The average earnings in industry as a whole are higher in Sweden than in England, and proportionately the cost of living in those northern regions is also high. The weekly earnings in Sweden in the Iron Works range from 61 to 82 sh., while in England they are 50sh. average. But in the steel trade they are lower, for while in Sweden they are 53sh., in Britain they reach 63 to 65. But for the rest such as engineering, ship-building, general building trade, trades in the food, tobacco, drink, Sweden has a higher wage-scale Piece work system is largely prevalent more so in fact than in Britain; nearly 50 per cent. of the industrial earnings are on piece work. In building trades it varies. Large blocks and big offices have piece work while smaller ones are on time rate. Among dockers it is mostly piece work. In the co-operative works an even high rate of wages is maintained. In flour-mills and bakeries they range from 78 to 85 and sometimes even 90 hours per week for men such as in Crisp bread factories, and 60 to 70 for women. In Macaroni factories they get a week bit less The hours of work differ a little, for instance in the flour-mills they work 43 hours, while in bakeries it varies between 43 to 41.

As everywhere, women's wages are less than that of the men. There is one curious fact; there are more women on piece work than men. Even in the same industry one found this curious difference; for instance in the match industry, women were 80 per cent on piece work while men were only 43 per cent.

Agricultural Labour

Agricultural labour wages are roughly worked out as follows:—

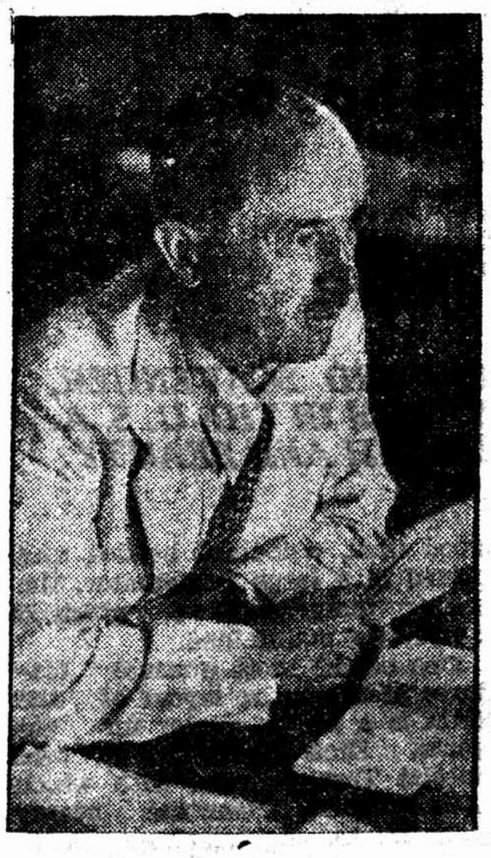
£1/- a week for an unmarried ploughman who lives on the farm and 16sh. 4d. for a corresponding woman. The other classes are those married and live in little cottages provided for on the farm; including that lodging the remuneration is roughly about 25sh. for a ploughman, 27 sh. for cowman per week, paid partly in cash and partly in kind. Others are employed for specific periods and their wages vary considerably in the different parts of the country. On an average the long-period ones get about 4sh. a day in summer and 3½sh. in winter. In comparison with the industrial wages they are very low and it is often felt that the urban workers who are politically dominant do not sufficiently attend to the needs of the rural workers. The proportion of agricultural labour is, however, small and it is fast getting decreased, and is in short becoming almost a problem as in many highly industrialised countries where students are often employed by farmers to help them in their summer work. In fact the question of domestic employees is very acute throughout Sweden, a problem always characteristic of intensive industrialisation, and at the present time Sweden imports labour from her less prosperous neighbour, Norway.

Cost Of Living

Wages have naturally to be weighed against the cost of living. Compared with many other countries of Europe, especially England, food is expensive. But dairy products are abundant. The Scandinavians drink lots more milk and eat more butter. Everywhere you are served with far greater quantities of these dairy products. The house-rents are some of the highest to be found anywhere. The buildings are well equipped with very modern appliances, which make for greater comfort, better health and saving of human energy, and therefore on the whole the cost of living in the long run cannot be said to be

(Continued On Page 6.)

Mr. Premchand Bhalerao, a reproduction of whose painting ("At the Well") illustrating a well-known episode in the life of Christ appears on the front cover-page of this issue, is an Indian Christian artist, who obtained his Diploma of Art from the Sir J. J. School of Arts a couple of years ago. He won the first prize of "Dnanodaya" for a biblical picture entitled "The prodigal Son", with a Maharashtrian background.



Dr. Benes, ex-President of the Czechoslovak Republic, is leading the Czech revolt abroad.

Czechoslovakia Shall Rise Again

THOUGH THAT GALLANT NATION LIES UNDER THE HEEL OF THE NAZI DESPOTS, THE SPIRIT OF ITS PEOPLES REMAINS AS UNCONQUERED AS EVER

By D. G. TENDULKAR

IF you were to loog for Czechoslovakia on the map it would suffice to place your finger on the very heart of Europe. To be thus situated means being of necessity in the very heart of every melee of history through which Europe has passed, and indeed this country has not been spared any of the clashes of the races, of cultures and ideas and has paid with her blood for all that has happened with the rest of Europe. Yet here for twenty centuries the small and vigorous nation of the westernmost Slavs has held its ground against neighbours far more powerful than herself. A mere glance at the map will show you that this is not a light task. These frontiers are densely studded with the battlefields of twenty centuries

Not New

Czechoslovakia is reckoned among the new states. This is partly correct; for it was only in 1938, that she made preparations to celebrate the first twenty years of her independent existence. Yet ten years ago it was possible to commemorate the millenary of the old sovereign Czech State. It is a state older than the Kingdom of William the Conquerer, older than the holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. It is nearly 600 years ago that Prague University, the oldest University in Central Europe, was founded. The glorious period of the Bohemian Kingdom and further development of the nation came to a sudden end. Bohemia received blows one after another: Reformation followed by religious wars, Counter Reformation, Thirty Years' War and Habsburg domination with all its evil results —until 1918. Three hundred years of misery for the Bohemian nation For three hundred years the Habsburg dynasty ruled over the country, and ruled it badly. The result was that hundred years ago there was not a single Czech or Slovak higher school in the country. Round about the year 1400 the Czech literary tongue was already a settled institution but it was only about a century ago that this nation was once more compelled to create its literary language and its literature. Think of a nation from whose cultural evolution the whole of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are blotted out.

At the time when Voltaire, Lessing, Swift were writing their immortal works this nation in the heart of Europe did not possess even spelling books for its children, the schools were German, the towns Germanised. Only the villages preserved the national tongue, but the villages themselves were the villages of serfs. It was only a hundred odd years ago that it occurred to a handful of Romantic spirits, under the stimulus of French Revolution, to issue Czech and Slovak books and newspapers for the artisans, servants and peasants—books written in rugged language, literary cultivation of which was lacking for 200 years.

Eighty years ago Prague did not possess a single theatre; the first theatre was built, from collections made in hellars from villages to villages. Sixty years ago the ancient Prague University, founded 600 years ago, was recalled to life. In the history of civilization it would be difficult to find a finer example of the indestructibility of spirit than that presented by this small, energetic nation in its cultural advance.

India's sympathy towards Czechoslovakia was demonstrated at the recent exhibition of a Czech film in Bombay. Photo shows Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru chatting with the Czech Consul during the show.

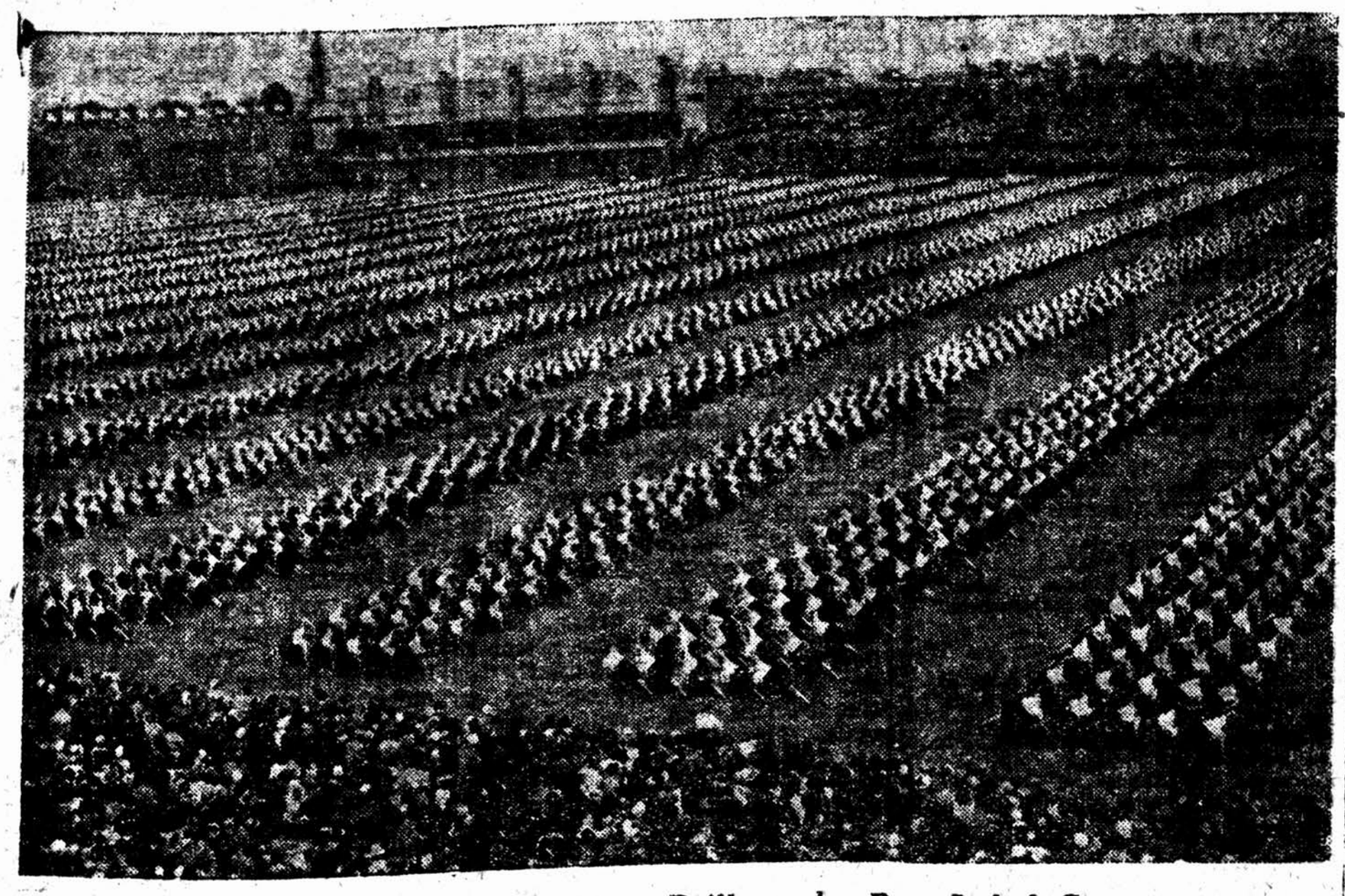
Under Nazi Rule

How the Czechs and Slovaks struggled for their liberty and how they achieved it in the Great War is known to all. Let us now turn to the phesent and see how these brave people are resisting the Nazis and how they are consolidating themselves to secure their freedom once more.

The Nazis have eliminated the last remnants of local Government in Bohemia and Moravia. Recently the passports issued in the name of the "Protectorate" have been withdrawn and German passports issued in their place. Wholesale arrests are being carried out in Prague. The leading men of Sokol (national sports) organisation, many University professors, writers and artists are put into concentration camps. The funds and property of several national institutions are confiscated. Thousands of young men have been sent into concentration camps.

In spite of such persecutions, the Czechs are putting up a stout resistance to their oppressors. When the German officials in Prague decided that the tram conductors should announce the stopping places in German, a spontaneous boycott of the street-cars was immediately started. When it was found that instructions had been issued for Saturday's taking on the trams to be handed over to the Nazi "Winter Hilfe" fund, the factory workers engaged taxis and the trams were completely deserted.

Machine guns were mounted on many roofs in Prague, Pilsen and elsewhere. These it was given out, were special anti-aircraft weapons, but it has since become



Czechoslovakian Women in Mass Drill at the Pan Sokol Congress.

(Continued on Page 28)

Goat's Milk For Health And Beauty

THE HUMBLE GOAT, USED GENERALLY AS A BACKYARD SCAVENGER, HAS ASSUMED SCIENTIFIC IMPORTANCE ON A FARM IN THE U. S. A. ITS MILK HAS BECOME A BASIC FACTOR IN A HEALTH AND BEAUTY PROMOTION SCHEME.

"A GOAT is a goat," you might say as you watch common goats subsisting mainly on a diet of wood, paper and refuse, with an occasional rusty tin can thrown in to aid the digestion

But to Warren Baldwin a goat is an animal which, if given wholesome food and healthful nourishment, will pass these same benefits along to mankind through the medium of its milk. At his Hillshire Farms, Mr. Baldwin has proved his contention.

The farm, which has a herd of 145 Toggenburg and Nubian goats brought to the U.S.A. from Switzerland, is said to be the only one of its kind in the world. Each week finds groups of renowned doctors and scientists at the farm making the milk their subject of study as reports of signs of cure in cases of ulcer, cancerous conditions and mental and skin disorders continually pour in.

Hillshire Farms is in the State of Connecticut, U.S.A. Here, nestled in the hills, are 1,000 acres of ploughed and wooded land, an old farmhouse, and in the distance the spotlessly clean barn where the goats are housed.

Laboratory

Still farther on is another barn containing the tiny laboratory where scientists carry on their experiments with this old, yet new, milk which has helped to restore health where other medicines have failed.

Mr. Baldwin was born in the country and always wanted to live there.

He was travelling through Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol, after he retired from business when he observed that families which kept milch goats were not afflicted with indigestion and other stomach disorders, in spite of the fact that the people of the district liked rich and highly-seasoned foods.

Various Breeds

He also noted that various sanitoriums throughout those countries maintained herds of milch goats for building up the health of their patients with success. Deciding to raise the goats as a hobby, Mr. Baldwin began a study of the various breeds and the proper care of the goats.

After he had bought his 800 acres in Connecticut, he returned to Switzerland, where, after careful inspection, he purchased a herd of goats. Trained herdsmen came with the goats when they crossed the Atlantic 'en route' to their new home.

Eventually all but one of the herdsmen returned to their native country. Emil Aaiser remained.

A trained goat herdsman, Aaiser is also a professional chemist and closely watches the increase in size of the herd. He assists physicians and other chemists in their research work, and helps to train the new herdsmen.

As each new herdsman enters the employ of Hillshire Farms, he is given a complete physical examination. Regulations require that each employee take a shower daily, and every morning temperatures of the employees are taken by a trained nurse. If any employee should show the slightest fraction of a rise in temperature, he is forbidden to touch any of the goats until his temperature has returned to normal.

A striking example of how goats may be trained is apparent as they move from their wooded pastures to the barn and from here to the stalls where they are milked and fed. No confusion marks this operation. Each goat passes in a quick moving procession and takes his own particular place in the barn.

The training begins when the goats are young. By the time they have become half-grown, they know Goatdom's book of etiquette and, like their elders, take their own stalls at the feeding rack.

Psychiatrist

Much of the work that has gone into the successful operation of this undertaking is traceable to Mr. Baldwin's wife, who was formerly a consulting psychiatrist in New York. She now spends her time in the farms' laboratory experimenting on this birth of a new industry.

Reasoning that, if the milk had such beneficial reaction internally it might prove helpful if used externally, she began experiments upon skin afflictions such as acne and eczema. She turned her professional experiences to creating a beauty cream. Both the curds and sweet curds from the goat milk were used in producing these new and different beauty treatments. After some time she developed a cream which found its way into some of the local beauty shops. The only scent used in the cream is that of apple blossoms obtained from the farm trees.

Reports of scientists on goats' milk, cows' milk and mothers' milk reveal that goat milk has a larger content of body and health building minerals than the others. Of particular value for babies is the rather small but important percentage of iron and copper found in the milk of goats.

It has been determined that cows' milk takes approximately three hours to digest, whereas goat milk may be digested in approximately twenty minutes.

The present daily output of the goat dairy is about 325 quarts. By the most modern of processes the milk is cooled to required temperatures, put into specially made wood fibre, wax-lined bottles, and placed in a large refrigerator, the proper temperature of which is constantly maintained.

One of the most unusual features of the entire layout of the farm is a beauty parlor for the goats. Each goat has its own special Turkish towel with which it is groomed. Near the beauty parlour is a machine which washes and sterilises each towel after it has been used once.
—"World's News." (Sydney).

SWAMI-MALAI

Picturesque Place Of Pilgrimage In South India

(By. N. N. AIYAR).

Most people who have visited Southern India will remember Swami-Malai situated on the banks of the sacred river Kauveri near Kumbakonam. To Hindus it is a place of great religious importance. It is one of the six places wherein Sri Subrahmania staged his "leelas" and it is an enchanting place with its fertile and surrounding green paddy fields. The famous Swaminatha Temple at this place is visited by thousands of devotees from far and wide. Those who have made vows, carry the 'Kavadis' with houts of 'Harohara' and perform 'puja' Those who have vowed to shave off the hair on the heads of their young children between ages of 2 to 6, generally do so before having the visit to the shrine.

According to Puranas, Sri Swaminadha is otherwise called Gurunadhan as he acted as Guru to his divine father Shiva. It is said that the great saint Brigadeswar, with a view to get self-realization, visited many sacred places and having failed, at last reached Swami-Malai, where by the 'Darshan' of Sri Swaminadha he attained his object. The devout believe that by bathing in the sacred well in the temple compound and getting 'Darshan' of Sri Swaminatha one gets rid of all his sins.

They also believe that if those suffering from incurable diseases like leprosy, insanity, etc., make a vow to take 'Darshan' of Sri Swaminatha and stay there for a period of a fortnight or so. The temple, which is on a small rock, has been beautifully rebuilt by the Natukottai Chettiars of South India. The managing trustee affords all help to the devotees coming from distant places and takes geat pains to keep the place in a sanitary condition. There are some choultries where the pilgrims can stay. The place has got its own railway station within a mile from the temple. The most important occasions, besides Fridays, Krithikai and Sashti days, for the 'Darshan' of Sri Swaminatha are Surasamhara, Karthikai-Deepam and Panguni Uttram. On these important days the sight from the hill, of many thousands of people carrying in their hands cocoanuts, plantains, flowers, etc., and some people with 'Kavadis' accompanied by 'Nagaswaram' (instrumental music) is beautiful indeed. Young boys singing 'Thevaram' (poetical verses in Tamil) can be seen in batches. Sri Subrahmaniya is said to be very fond of 'Thevarams.' I hope that all those who go on a pilgrimage to South India will visit the temple in Swami-Malai.

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WEALTH, WORK AND WAGES IN SWEDEN

(Continued From Page 4)

more than in London where living conditions are far worse. Moreover even taking the higher prices and rents and the higher cost of living generally, the Swedish labour has a better wage scale. Has not Sweden very poor people, is rather a tantalising question. There are no slums, no beggars in the artistic garb of pavement painters or playing musical organs, no children in rags in the streets, no unemployed selling shampoo packets and soaps. The poverty seems more in the rural areas than in the urban, where the most acute problem seems to be overcrowding, particularly as the exodus from the country to the town is on an ascending scale. The answer to the absence of extreme poverty in some measure lies in the fact that the proportion of very rich people is very small. Nowhere does one find big mansions in Stockholm, only expensive lines of comfortable flats for average incomes. It is said that there are only 3,000 people with an annual income of £2,000 in Sweden as against £10,000 in England. That is a very revealing factor.

Sweden has not attained a millennium nor is she able to prevent industrial fluctuations. But the combined efforts of her statesmen, academic economists and experienced bankers have succeeded in securing a certain measure of stability in an unstable world. In 1932 when the Social Democrats took charge, the internal position had been steadily deteriorating. The volume of production was fast declining and the unemployment figure rose to 25 per cent. The Government however instituted a more active policy to secure internal recovery. The main instrument by which this was carried into effect was through a bold and comprehensive scheme of Public works. Luckily in the meantime the general recovery in the world market started to give the other schemes a fillip.

Children Of The Future

If The Artistic And Spiritual Treasures Of The Indian People Are To Be Recalled, One Must Not Forget The Child

By MADAME MONTESSORI

A Talk by Madame Montessori broadcast from Madras station on 10th Dec.

The child has a power which as yet is not considered but which is essential to the construction of society. Humanity consists of two parts, the child and the adult. They have different tasks to fulfil. it is true, but both must give their contribution to the realisation of social harmony. Hitherto, only the adult has been considered, but to-day the importance of the life of the child to the further destiny of man has begun to be understood. Physical illnesses as well as psychic ones and the faults of character all these have their origin in the period of childhood. On this everyone is agreed. But there is another fact worth considering, and that is, that our good qualities and not only our defects are formed during this period. It is in childhood that these qualities are built up those qualities which we consider to be so much part of our personal and individual characters, that we believe them to be hereditary or inborn.

Formative Period Of Childhood

For instance it is during childhood that the language which we speak well, and which we can say is incarnated in us, is built; while all the other languages which we may learn later are foreign languages. Also those deep faiths which accompany us during the whole of our life and certain habits which we think we have inherited from the race to which we belong, it is in childhood that they are developed and fixed in our personality. Where there is a social aim to be achieved such as the reform of a country, of a people, or the bettering of humanity, it is through the child that this aim can be realised. For instance at this great period when India wishes to undertake a scheme of national education, it is necessary that she makes use of the advantages which the period of childhood offers. The reform cannot begin from the university. It is true that in the university, higher intellectual culture is taught, but there, one cannot have influence upon man himself. If one has for one's aim the preparation of a clearer and more effective understanding between the various groups which live in India, so as to orientate them towards unification, it is necessary to make use of the child. If the artistic and spiritual treasures of the Indian people are to be recalled, one must not forget the child. When men are already developed, it is difficult to unite them or to make them more perfect It is difficult to re-make society through them for adults can understand many ideals, but can no longer incarnate them.

I think that when the real value of the period of childhood is fully understood, the child will acquire a great social importance. The double power which exists in humanity will then be recognized: one in the adult, the other in the child.

When it is necessary to build monuments, houses, machines, or to make progress in science then adults will be made use of. But when we seek to cultivate human values or when a more perfect form of society is being fashioned, then it is the power of the child that we shall have to use.

My Contribution

My contribution to education has been valued because it has made possible a practical demonstration of the importance of childhood, not only to the formation of man, but also to the organisation of society. Preparation for social life must be made by successive experiences, starting from childhood. Up to now, this adaptation has been left to nature alone: from now on, it will be the task of education to provide for childhood and for young people the necessary conditions, to allow them to attain a conscious adaptation to existing society. There are in other words, things of vital importance which cannot be learned by heart and cannot be ripened by means of reason, nor can they be elaborated by the work of the hands as in a manual art. They can be laid down, built up in the epoch of life, in which man is still in the period of development. Therefore let us realise the social importance of the child and let us greet in him the father of the man. He is the being who in the near future, will perhaps be able to show his own power. The adult and the child will one day be considered the two necessary units for a really human and harmonious social construction—as necessary as men and women are recognised to be today to build up a new generation.

Man, A Spirit

The principles of reform in education, therefore must be that of considering as a centre not education itself, but the human individual with his laws of development and considered in his vital needs. Man does not live by bread alone, and the laws of his life are not those of the physiology of his body only. The life of man is a great unity in which the spirit prevails. The soul is characteristic to man, for he is a being whose sections follow the guidance of the intelligence and of the will. Man is the most social being because he is the only one who talks and works; and both language and work are based upon association. Understanding between men is the very basis of human existence This understanding is two-fold One part rests upon work and therefore is based upon the external social organisation. The other is made up of affection love, of that spiritual substance which forms the connective tissue of society.

When we say, therefore, that education must consider human life as its centre, we must understand this word "life" to mean intelligent love and intelligent activity. For man is not only in need of material nourishment. but also of intellectual activity and of love His food therefore includes also culture, and social and moral preparation. All these things together must, however, merely be a help to the development of man. They cannot be offered from without and imposed as an effort of the memory. They cannot be given either coldly or in a hapazard way. To-day, education is limited to a sort of forced labour, leading to the learning of an art, be it a manual art as that of the working people, or an intellectual art as that of professors. The task of education should be that of helping the spiritual life and development of a human being as food helps physical life; for how can intelligence be developed if not through culture? Everything is included when one wishes to help men to develop. No man can develop outside society or outside a civilised environment. The difference is not in the contents, but in the way it is transmitted.

To-day education is considered from the external side; and culture and morals are imparted by artificial means and by making use of memory and of coercion. Childhood and youth are forced to learn aridly and laboriously by making use of memory instead of intelligence. They are forced by coercion through a fear of punishment or fear of the examinations. This keeps the character of the individual on an inferior psychological level, that belongs to the personality of the slaves.

Problem Of Manual Labour

Human activities are many and varied and everything which is of value in society may be assimilated and elaborated. If we take into consideration education from an external point of view, from that of social conditions, for instance; or from that of preparing for a special kind of work, the necessity immediately arises to distinguish between the poor and the rich. Generally poor men are expected to learn to manual labour, and rich people to learn intellectual labour. Because intellectuals may be also called labourers, when the learning of a profession for the mere purpose of making a living becomes their only aim. So to-day we see humanity divided in two groups. One is made up of men who may be said to be furnished with hands but who have no heads. They are capable only of doing manual work and intellectually are unable to understand the problems of society. The other group is of men who have no heads. They are capable only of doing manual work and intellectually are unable to understand the problems of society. The other group is of men who have heads, but who are without hands. For it is impossible for them to use their hands except to feed themselves and tend to their own person: socially their hands are non-existent. So both groups are crippled and selfishness—either naked or masked—is the guide of both. By giving the least, each tries to get the most at the expense of society Each is an egotist making his way in the world at the expense of the other: the spirit that accompanies his career is that of competition. By means of education we break human life, we lower the spirit to that of the level of slaves, we prepare it for envy and for war.

Place Education On Human Basis

If this is the preparation for social life, how can social life of the future be different from what it is to-day? What do you want to do, people ask me—abolish the working class? Nothing of the kind. It is true that the working man is necessary. Those who work with their hands and those who work with their intelligence are both essential. But why should it be necessary that they should be crippled? Let us give as rich an intellectual life as possible to workers of the hand, and allow the intellectuals to acquire those practical abilities which are the inclinations of every child; let us enable all to have social experiences. In this way both the rich and poor will be complete men. No one doubts that in social life it is necessary to choose work which yields enough for one's life financially. That is understood as a matter of course. Because if this were not considered what kind of human beings should we be preparing? Parasites or unemployed? But it is not necessary, that men should regard their material life as the only mission in the world, and that in order to live they should look around with avid and suspicious eyes as if they had to choose between death and existence against competition

The greatest social reform necessary to-day is to place education on a human basis and to adapt it to the needs of one's own race and one's own country. In children one can find a great guide because they reveal the psychic laws of the formation of man, and they have the marvellous power of transforming themselves according to the conditions of the environment to which they become adapted. Children must not be made to learn a special art, a special kind of work, around a centre of education elaborated to satisfy the political conceptions of a leader: children have a higher dignity and a higher destiny and must be kept above all political ideas.

She: "I'm sure there's a mouse squeaking in the ki chen."

He: "What do you want me to do? Oil it?"

My Short Story

By N. JOG

I MET her on the beach.

Don't ask me "Which beach?" —it is within a hundred miles of Bombay.

I met her—Oh, to think of it! —only three months ago. Not hundred days have elapsed since I first saw her.

But to see her was to love her and love but her for ever. Bobby Burns wrote this and only anticipated me.

How can I describe her? Shall I begin with her silky, auburn hair or her dinkie, tiny feet? Or shall I rather dwell on her smile which lit the whole sea-face?

Similes come tumbling into my head, half-forgotten similes from Shakespeare and Kalidas. Goethe and Firdausi. Scores of stars whom I have adored on the screen come up before my eyes. I remember the heroines of a hundred novels, whom I used to worship as an adolescent.

But not one of these can describe my Elsie—for Elsie was her name. And you have guessed it right—she was an English girl.

She came to India only lately with her parents, who lived in a bungalow nearby. The Indian sun had not yet scorched the roses on her cheek, though her listless manner betrayed the nostalgia for her faraway home and forsaken friends.

And it was evident that she had made no new friends. She used to come to the beach every morning accompanied only by a maid. She used to saunter or sit on the sand, playful and fretful by turns, throwing pebbles into the water or just gazing into the infinite expanse, with eyes as deep as the ocean.

That is how I met her first. Since I went to stay that side, I have never missed my morning constitutional on the sea. The crack of every dawn finds me on the beach. It is not merely to exercise my limbs but also to refresh my spirits that I go there. The eternal rolling of the waves somehow stills my soul in peace.

Needless to add, I invariably go alone. There is not much of a crowd in the mornings on my beach but even then I select the loneliest stretch for my stroll. It is farthest away from the road to the city and so none disturbed my monarchy of all I surveyed.

But Elsie did! Somehow she too preferred the same site for "taking the air". Naturally I resented her intrusion. I even thought of moving further up for my walk in solitude.

But why should I be driven away by a mere slip of a girl? For months I had lorded it over there and I was not going to be ousted now. No By Golly! No. I must see it through—I said to myself.

I stuck there. And so did Elsie too. And that is how the roots of our friendship were struck!

✦ ✦ ✦

When was it that I first spoke to her? Was it when I shooed away a pie dog, which had taken in its silly head persistently to bark at her: Or was it when I lent my umbrella to her, when one day a sudden shower came down, though the monsoon was officially over?

It is futile, however, to trace the first beginnings of love. They are lost in a hundred memories, mixed up with a hundred little incidents—each trifling in its turn but each contributing its distinct quota to the tout ensemble. How each trivial detail remains etched on my mind!

Soon my morning walk became the most important event in my daily life. The whole night I lay half-awake anticipating my meeting with Elsie the next morning and the whole day I spent in its after-glow as it were. My constitutional very became a spiritual.

I never met Elsie any other time or at any other place. Our tryst was only at the rising sun and near the surging sea. Indeed, I never asked her to see me anywhere else. I was happy: I was content: One hour of unalloyed joy out of every twenty-four is more than a mortal should aspire for.

And as I think of it now, it would not have been possible either. For in the Eden of our love, there was the proverbial serpent. She was a female viper —Elsie's maid. For some unaccountable reason she took an aversion to me from the very beginning. Probably with the typical slavish snobbery of her class she considered it "infra dig" of Elsie to be friendly and even familiar with me. She tried to dissuade (and even desist) her mistress from my company.

But Elsie was a stubborn creature. Stubborn—and true to me. Obviously I would have been the last person to foist myself upon her at the beginning or to compromise her in the end. I considered myself a crusty bachelor. I was almost developing the outlook of a misogynist, even the taint of a misanthrope. That was why I used to go all the way to that lonely stretch, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife".

But Elsie with her elfin ways changed all that. She reclaimed me to society, brought me back to my normalcy. She had an impish charm and played all sorts of pranks like a four-year-old. Never a day did she fail to keep her rendezvous and never a day did she make me regret for having surrendered myself to her—heart and soul.

Now I have known girls—Indian girls as well as European girls. I have nothing to say about girls in general, much less anything against any of them in particular. But I cannot help reflecting over the regrettable fact that howsoever good a sport or howsoever, highly educated, a European girl, might be, she is always and invariably race—and—colour—conscious.

The better sort of them never refer to the fact that they are white and you brown or black. But sub-consciously they are ever aware of it.

Once I was escorting a European girl through the bazaars. I must say she was a very good friend of mine and a very sensible girl at that.

At a street-corner our car was held up by a drunken brawl, which suddenly flared up into a miniature riot, as such brawls have a way of developing in Bombay.

Naturally anxious, I asked of my companion: "Are you afraid?"

"Afraid!", she stung back, "Afraid of Indians?"

My friendship lay dead—there and then!

But I am digressing. I only wanted to say that Elsie was the solitary exception which proves this general rule. Herself as fair as the foam of freshly drawn milk, she was utterly, blissfully oblivious of the pigment of skin—her own or anybody elses. For her such things as colour-bar simply did not exist.

That was, of course, a sign of her supreme innocence. Which was the thing which mainly attracted me to her. Not that she was not cute. Once her first reserve had broken down, she developed a devilish penchant for pranks. Every morning she had something new on me. And how ecstatically she laughed, when her mischief succeeded: that laugh still lingers in my ears though it was mostly on me.

✦ ✦ ✦

That day I was rather late in going to the beach. Elsie was, of course, there more than ever eager to meet me and extremely annoyed at my delay. I sensed that something was afoot.

I was right. Elsie had taken it into her head to go to a rock which was quite a distance into the sea. We could, of course, walk there but the tide was already on and I knew that the rock would soon be submerged.

I tried to dissuade Elsie from such a fool-hardy venture. But I told you she was an obstinate girl. To the maid, who also joined in my protest she curtly asked to go to the blazes and headed forthwith towards her objective.

I had no option but to follow her. It was difficult going through the slush and bogs but Elsie held on resolutely, though obviously she was becoming tired and looking a "sight", with her muddy shoes and bedraggled clothes.

Elsie's triumph was short-lived, for by the time we reached the rock, it was almost disappearing under the on-coming tide. We must hardly have stood there for five minutes when I found that we were already surrounded by the sea on all sides. We must wade back to the shore and do it quick.

I detected just the faintest trace of nervousness on Elsie's face. She almost seemed to repent this madcap escapade. And just then, as luck would have it, her foot slipped and she got a good ducking.

That gave Elsie the fright of her life. There was no mistaking it. It was obvious that she could not now wade through the fast-rushing waves and the only alternative was to lift her up and carry her to the safety of the shore.

Need I say I did it? How firmly she entwined her arms around my neck. Her cheek brushed mine.....pressed upon mine. Smooth as monumental alabaster. Soft as damask. Sweet as a rose—a half-blown rose. Elsie's cheeks.

How quickly I made the return journey? Or so it seemed. Hardly, however, had I lain down the lissome load on the shore, when on my startled ears fell words like the crack of rifle fire.

"So what the Ayah was telling me all those days is true. You must be ashamed, Elsie! Pick up your bucket and spade and come right away with me. Nor will you be ever coming back here either".

It was the voice of outraged Mother Anglo-India!

"Yes, mums"—that was the last I heard of Elsie.

She was four-year-old—was my lost Elsie.

I lost her on the beach.

Can War & Culture Subsist Together?

NO DOUBT WAR HAS PRODUCED SOME GREAT POETRY, LITERATURE AND ART, BUT AS A WHOLE THE RESULTS OF WAR ON HUMAN PROGRESS ARE DEFINITELY DISGENIC

By M. C. CHAGLA, Bar-at-Law

A paper reay by Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, at the Cultural Conference held in Bombay on 10th December under the Joint ouspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union.

Does and can culture flourish in War? Is war antagonistic to culture or does the fever of War spend itself out without in any way affecting the main stream of culture? Does War give rise to a special kind of culture due to the unusual outburst of emotion and outlet of nevous energy consequent upon a clash of arms? These are some of the question that the subject of this paper suggests.

What Is Culture?

Mighty tomes have been written to elucidate the expression 'culture—and still learned discussions are carried on as to what is and what is not culture. Mathew Arnold calls it the pursuit of perfection and considers the most essential ingredients as sweetness and fight. Others have opined that culture is the compendium term for truth, beauty and goodness. We, however, will adopt a more practical and work-a-day definition The Oxford Dictionary defines culture as the intellectual aspect of civilisation. Civilisation comprises scientific and intellectual progress. The sum total of a country's intellectual progress is the culture of that country. Intellect is used here in a rather wide and elastic sense. It includes the emotion and the moral and aesthetic sense

If culture is the intellectual aspect of civilisation—civilisation itself is getting away from nature, every conquest registered on nature, of science or intellect, every whim of nature controlled or regularised, every natural instinct in man curbed or idealised, is the progress of civilisation. Nature is red in tooth and claw and a state of war is going on perpetually everywhere where man has not stepped in to raise aloft the standard of civilization. Therefore, War and culture—one is the return to the state of nature, the other in the finest fruit of man's progress towards civilization.

War As A Liberator Of Emotions

But, it is suggested that War liberates qualities and emotions which are favourable to culture. Patriotism, self-sacrifice, heroism

(Continued On Page 30)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HISTORY AND HISTORIANS OF INDIA

THE HISTORY AND HISTORIANS OF BRITISH INDIA By Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, 1939.

This books contains Srimant Sayaji Rao Lectures delivered at Baroda in 1938. by the learned professor. The first lecture covers the period from 1600 to 1756, and the second lecture from 1757 to 1937. He proposes to evaluate not only the nature of the historical material available and the histories written about these periods, but also to judge about the character, aims and achievements of the European races who came and traded, coverted and conquered India. The whole survey is very brief and touches mainly the salient features about the history, and historians of British India. The author shows a comprehensive grasp of the period and is able to give the chief characteristics of the actors in the drama of Indian history f these periods. "All that is attempted here is a general account of authorities, and not criticisms of specific works. An analysis of these sources has been linked up with the salient features of each period, so far as seemed to me to be desirable and necessary." He has written about the decline of the Portugese and also their contributions and similarly about the Dutch, the French and the English.

About English historians he says "the earlier historians were more impartial and accurate." "Later works by English historians were conceived in the springtide of Kipling's imperialism and tended to become purely propagandist manifestors." In the second lecture which deals largely with English historians and English governors he has given us useful sketches of their character and achievements. His estimates are critical, balanced and appreciative. Clive, Hastings, Burke, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Hastings, Dalhousie and others are dealt with.

At the end he has emphasized the task of the historian and the spirit and method which should guide him. "A scientific history does not mean a national history of India. It means a history based strictly on materials which will illustrate the working of national mind in different spheres, and its expression in the realms of art, administration, culture and morality. Such a history of India is yet to be written."

This is a very correct observation. The book, though it gives a rapid and brief curvey, comes from the hand of an able and reliable historian of India and is a good resume of history and historians of the British India.

S.V.P.

MASTERFUL PERSONALITY

SECRETS OF MASTERFUL PERSONALITY By S. G. Mulji:

The book attempts to show the means by which a masterful personality, can be developed. It is said to result from the combination of good health, good habits, personal magnetism and personal power. The later chapters set forth the instruments (viz. eyes, voice and touch) that generate personal magnetism, the exercises that maintain good health, and the contribution that auto-suggestion has to make to the development of personality. Adjustment to environments, originality, and self-improvement, are stated to be essentials for achieving personality.

The reviewer agrees that personality can to some extent be developed by self effort; but the soundest means to attain it is through character.

N. H. P.

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Basic On Education

THE LATEST FAD. By Acharya J. B Kripalani, with a Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Published by the Hindustani Talimi Sangha, Segaon, Wardha, C. P. pp. 102.

Although known to be an upholder of this 'Latest Fad,' I have no hesitation in saying that the most unacceptable part of the book is its preface. Not only Shrimati Ashadevi, but none, who knows Acharya Kripalani either personally or through his speeches and writings, can accept his plea that he is 'no writer', has not 'the requisite capacity for this job,' or that 'writing is not one of the vices he is addicted to.' And after reading the book, no reader will sympathise with him for 'the fair one' having 'treated him unfairly.'

Whenever Acharya Kripalani speaks or writes, he does so either as a professor lecturing a class of undergraduates or post-graduates, or as debater at a political meeting. Some of the chapters of the book are of the first type, and some of the latter. He either gives a learned exposition of the principles of Basic Education, or meets the arguments of its critics. In the latter, he brings all the art of a debater. Necessarily, to a certain extent that portion has less permanent value than the former. But it enables the reader to go over the pages without feeling dull. In seventeen short chapters, the book gives the historical back-ground of the theory of Basic Education, its resemblance or relation with other theories and systems of education, and its philosophical, social and ethical aspects as conceived by Gandhiji. One of the most important chapters is that on 'the Principle of Self-sufficiency.' It is a point still debated even amongst the supporters of Basic Education, and though Acharya Kripalani's contribution to it may not put an end to the discussion, I am sure it will be found worthy of consideration. Personally, I would say to the critics of the principle of self-sufficiency, "Let alone this principle, if you find it to be so embarrassing or objectionable. But I hope that you will accept that the efficiency of a craft school must be measured by the individual proficiency of each student according to his age and grade, as also the total amount of work put forth by the whole school. For this, if you are unwilling to adopt a standard based in terms of money, you may adopt one based in terms of the amount of work done. That is to say, you may set down the standard and amount of work needed in every process of each craft, to test the efficiency of the student and the school. A school that does not come upto that standard will have to be declared inefficient. A complicated and detailed list of standards will have to be made for each craft and every one of its separate process. If you will examine the syllabus for spinning and weaving, you will find that such standards have been provided for each grade and each process If you like you may stop at that and not mind the extra trouble taken to put down their money prices. You may do the same, as you must, for other basic crafts also. But for practical purposes, as well as for training the commercial sense of the students, you will need at some stage or other to calculate their money prices and cast the profit and loss account of each craft. Gandhiji, of course, put down without actual calculation as an independent proposition that the profit of the craft must be sufficiently to meet the teachers' salaries, in an efficient school. Sjt. Vinoba calculated the profit in the craft of spinning and weaving and found that this was quite possible on the level of wages of the A.I.S.A. It is only just a matter of calculation and experience to decide whether the same would not be true with regard to every other craft. If it is not so about a particular craft then the State will consider the other merits of the craft as a suitable and desirable medium of education; and unless very strong reasons are adduced to mantain that craft even if it causes a loss. very probably it will not be encouraged. Thus it will not be possible to avoid the monetary basis altogether. But if a standard in terms of units of work will satisfy you, you may, let the discussion about the principle of self-sufficiency be for the present adjourned."

So, sooner or later it will be realised that the economic question cannot be long evaded. As Kripalaniji says, "If proper attention is not paid to the economic value of the goods produced by the children, in course of time the value question will altogether disappear. With its disappearance it will be an easy step to have unremunerative craft work performed indifferently. The work will be done without the necessary scientific and meticulous care. This will not only affect the quality of the work but also the quality of the education based upon it. Moreover, . . . it will add very greatly to the cost of education. Ultimately the nation will not be prepared to bear this huge cost. Slowly the handicraft will be abandoned. . . ."

A question is also raised whether this new school production will not compete with private enterprise. Kripalaniji has answered how, if those at the head of the Government are wise, this need not necessarily happen. It will also, in my opinion, be clear day by day that the basic craft will have to be one which is either a nationalised industry (as khadi) or one in which children, on account of their age, cannot possibly compete with grown up workers. Also, for giving a progressive educational value to the craft it will not be open to introduce mere mechanical processes in the school production. These, by themselves, will provide ample safeguards against competition.

I hope this book will be read by every teacher of a Wardha basic school.

K. G. N.

Dr. Nandalal Chatterji, Lecturer, University of Lucknow, has just been awarded by the Lucknow University the newly instituted highest academic degree of D. Litt as a mark of recognition of his valuable contributions to historical research. This distinction is noteworthy, inasmuch as Dr. Chatterji is the first Indian scholar to receive both the Ph.D. and the D. Litt. degrees one after the other by research in the history of British India. He has so far published nearly 80 original papers in addition to his two well-known monographs on "Mir Qasim" and "Verelst" respectively. His latest work on "Verelst's Rule In India" fills up a gap in British Indian History.

HINDU RITUALS

SHUKLA YAJURVEDEEYANAM BRAHMA NITYA KARMA PRAYOGA V. Pandit Ravishankaratmaja Jaduramsharma. Price Re. 1-12.

This work, which is written in Sanskrit, gives the Vedic Mantras and the authoritative commentary on the same, relating to the important rituals like Maharudra, Rudraswahakar, Laghurudra, Grihashanti, Vastushanti, Shravani, Upakarma, Lakshminarayanpooja, Shatachandi, Gayatripurascharan, etc., which are observed by orthodox Hindus, particularly those who belong to the Shukla Yajurvedeeya Shaka. In all 124 rituals are described. The work will be found to be very helpful to all who perform these rituals. It is printed in clear type and is a volume of nearly 500 pages.

SHAIVASARVASVA. By Swami Shri Atmananda Saraswati. With the commentary known as Rudradhyaya Bhashya by Shri Bhattabhaskara. Published by Rajguru Pandit Ravishankar Jyeshtaramatmaja Jaduram Sharma. Price Re. 1-8.

The Vedic text in Sanskrit, a free translation of it in Gujarati and a translation of Bhattabhaskara's commentary too, in Gujarati are given in this work. The Vedic hymns are in praise of Shri Shiva and the Gujarati translation of such an authoritative commentary on the Mantras as that of Bhattabhaskara will be valued by all Smarthas among Gujaratis.

SHRI SHANKARA SOOKTI-SUDHA. With Hindi translation by Swami Maheshwaranand Mandaleshwar. Price As. 12.

This work is a collection of well-known Sanskrit hymns in praise of Shri Shiva, like Shri Dakshinamoorti Stotram, Gurvastakam, Hastamalaka Stotram, Atmabodha, Mohamudgara and so on, with their translation in Hindi prose. Thirty-three hymns are included in the work.

VAIDIK NAVAGRAHA SHANTI VIDHANAPADDHATI. Price Ans. 6.

This work gives the Mantras to be recited in the rituals calculated to appease the nine planets of Hindu astrology. Explanatory notes in Gujarati are appended to enable the Gujarati reader to understand the proper method of performing the rituals and the merit to be derived from the same.

All the four works are published at the Pandit Narayan Mulji Pustakalaya, Anand Bhavan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Berlin-Rome-Vatican Peace Offensive

INTENSE MOVE FOR ARMISTICE

COPENHAGEN, December 23.

INTENSIFIED political co-operation between Berlin, Rome and the Vatican has been taken in the past few days according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" who adds that unconfirmed rumours state that these efforts have been directed towards arranging an Armistice.—Reuter.

URUGUAY DETERMINED

Reminds Berlin Of Hague Convention & Experts' View Of "Graf Spee" Repairs

MONTEVIDEO, December 23.

Uruguay has rejected the German protest regarding the time-limit for the "Graf Spee"

The note recalls the Hague Convention on the subject and refers to the report of the Uruguyan experts expressing the view that 72 hours were enough to effect repairs.—Reuter.

GOEBBELS & COLLEAGUE DISILLUSIONED

Realise Futility Of Tactics To Divide Britain & France

LONDON, Dec. 22

Well-informed quarters in London regard the underlying tone of Dr. Goebbels' speech with its reference to not underrating Germany's opponents as of a somewhat pessimistic nature. Reuter learns.

From Dr. Goebbels' warning against the assumption that "war-mongers of Paris would be more inclined to spare us than those of London", it may be inferred that he and his colleague are beginning to realise the futility of propaganda efforts to divide France from Britain.

As to the suggestion that British politicians have adopted a changed attitude and "do not even attempt to conceal their goal to bring Germany down and dismember and divide her as a nation" it is recalled that no utterance of any British statesmen has indicated any such intention.—Reuter.

APPALLING SCENES AT GENTHIN

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.

The "Telegraaf's" Berlin correspondent describes the appalling scenes at Genthin where, among the twisted metal and splintered wood of wrecked coaches, lay clothes, toys and thousand other pathetic relics of Christmas luggage.

The last four coaches of the Cologne train were a mere telescoped mass of debris. A sleeping car was so shattered that it was unidentifiable. It is believed that the dead must now number at least a hundred and fifty, perhaps more.—Reuter.

HOW 'URSULA' SANK GERMAN CRUISER

Accurate Firing Despite Screening By 6 Destroyers!

LONDON, Dec. 23.

How the submarine "Ursula" sank the German cruiser is disclosed now that the submarine has returned to harbour. On December 14, the "Ursula" was South of Heligoland, when she dived as a number of German patrol vessels were in sight. Through the periscope she sighted the "Koln Class" cruiser at a range of about four miles. The cruiser was screened by six destroyers, but the "Ursula" immediately opened attack. This was not easy owing to the proximity of the German patrol craft. In order to reach a firing position the "Ursula" had to dive beneath the screening destroyers. Propellers were clearly overhead.

The "Ursula's" captain snatched a quick look at the cruiser through the periscope and gave order to fire. The "Ursula" was shaken by a tremendous explosion, the first torpedo having found the mark a few seconds later. Another great explosion proved that the second torpedo had also scored. The second explosion appeared to have another superimposed, indicating that one of the cruiser's magazines exploded. The force of this second explosion broke most of the "Ursula's" electric light bulbs. The propellers of the cruiser were heard when the torpedo was fired. Thereafter the sounds ceased abruptly and extraordinary noises of rending metal were heard. Four destroyers turned towards the submarine and many explosions were heard, but the "Ursula" avoided the attack, and later came to the periscope depth to look round. She saw the destroyers standing by the position of the cruiser, apparently searching for survivors. There was no sign of the cruiser.—Reuter.

JEWS JAILED FOR LONG TERMS

HAIFA, Dec. 23.

Twenty-eight Jews have been sentenced to ten years and six to five years' imprisonment by the Military Court for possessing explosives. Four Jewesses have been sentenced to two years' similar charges.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Dec. 22

A trade convention between Germany and Denmark for 1940 was signed in Berlin, according to the official News Agency. The agreement was drawn up in Copenhagen in November.—Reuter.

British Air Liner Mystery

LONDON, December 22.

A British warship is leading the search for a British air liner, carrying a crew of five and five passengers, which is overdue at Malta, missing somewhere in the Mediterranean.

THE MACHINE LEFT ALEXANDRIA YESTERDAY, D. A. E. THE SCHEDULE CALL AT SOLLUM ABOUT 300 MILES WEST OF ALEXANDRIA AND THEN TOOK OFF FOR MALTA. THE LAST MESSAGE FROM THE PLANE WAS RECEIVED AT THE MALTA WIRELESS STATION AT 10-30 p.m. (G.M.T.) SINCE WHEN THERE HAS BEEN NO TRACE OF THE MACHINE, WHICH GAVE OUT NO DISTRESS SIGNALS.

All ships in the neighbourhood have been informed and the Italian authorities are conducting a search along the Lybian coast.

6 SURVIVORS PICKED UP

Later.

Following intensive search six survivors from the missing British airliner "Egypt" were picked up. The survivors are being taken to Malta.—Reuter.

Danish Steamer Missing

ROME, Dec. 22.

The Danish steamer "Jaegersborg" which left Copenhagen on 14th December for Scotland with a crew of 18 has not been heard of since. It is now considered lost according to the Copenhagen Correspondent of the Stefani Agency.—Reuter.

Victim To Mine

Damaged by explosion, believed to have been caused through striking a mine off the north-east coast of Britain the Glasgow steamer "Gryfvale" (4434 tons) was towed into a north-east coast port.

Some of the crew were aboard and 17 men in one of the ship's lifeboats were towed in by another vessel. Several men in the lifeboat were injured.—Reuter.

ALLIES PREPARE FOR VICTORY

Fatal Weakness Of Nazi Structure Will Be Known After First Knock-Out Blow, Says Pamphlet

LONDON, Dec. 23.

In addition to the published strength of the R.A.F., Britain keeps up her sleeve "a very large" secret reserve of war 'planes. This is one point in a pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Information entitled "Assurance of Victory" which, after a close analysis of every aspect of the struggle, reaches the conclusion that the Allies are in a superior position to Germany. The pamphlet refrains from giving precise figures of the air-craf. strength or production.

Faced with the immense forces of the Allies, the enemy is shut off from resources without which she cannot possibly win a long war. To keep the Air Force going in "total" war, the Nazis would need to build over 3,000 planes monthly and recruit pilots on the same scale.

But says that we now have at home four times as many first-line 'planes as in 1934-35 apart from the growing force overseas where the remarkable advance is being maintained. Other points in the pamphlet are that as long as the Nazis kept peace they held the key position on the continent but by their acts of aggression they destroyed their own security.

When their first knock-out effort is spent, many things will tell against them, heavy losses of bombers, lack of new pilots, industrial reserves and oil. The whole Rumanian and German oil production together will not supply half the Nazis' wartime needs.

Position on Sea

In the chapter dealing with sea power, the pamphlet declares, "There is every reason to believe that we shall soon round up the German raiders. Even if the enemy throughout a four-year war achieved success in sinkings at the same rate as in the first seven weeks of the war, we should still be left with 70 per cent of our original tonnage without mentioning the tonnage built in the meantime."

After contrasting the positions of Germany and the Allies unfavourably to the former in chapters dealing with the Army, Navy sinews of war, industrial and financial resources and public morale, the pamphlet concludes, "The war will expose the fatal weaknesses of the Nazi structure and every acute crisis will bring the regime nearer disaster. The immense staying power of Democracy is the final guarantee of Allied triumph."—Reuter.

INDIAN MULES IN FRANCE

LONDON, Dec. 23.

"Reuter's" correspondent with the B. E. F. says that several thousand mules which have arrived from India are the first transport animals in a hitherto all-mechanical field force.—Reuter.

ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Dec. 23.

A communique says that there is nothing of importance to report.—Reuter.

Xmas Greetings And Resolve

Messages To Fighting Forces From Chiefs

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Sending Christmas greetings from the French Army to the soldiers of the British Empire, General Gamelin says:

"The festival of Christmas stands for the future and our effort in this war is creating the future that future will be what we all mean it to be; for the courage of our men is unconquerable."

The following are messages from the Services Chiefs to the men and women of the British Empire:—

VISCOUNT GORT: "Once more within memory of many of us A.B.E.F. is spending Christmas in France and once again under the leadership of a great soldier of France, the Allied Armies stand united to resist aggression. In the year that lies ahead, difficulties and dangers undoubtedly will arise as they have done in wars past, but they will be surmounted owing to the close understanding which to-day exists between the French Nation and ourselves and the knowledge that your thoughts are with us at all times whether the weather be fair or foul."

ADMIRAL FORBES says: 'There is no easy road to victory, but confident in the assurance of your support, I ask you to believe that we who go down to the sea in ships shall not fail in our task during the year that lies ahead."

AIR-MARSHAL NEWALL says: "Times are changed this year but not the spirit of Christmas. Wherever they may be, the members of the R.A.F. are united this Christmas in one aim and are confident of victory."—Reuter.

RETURN TO REICH AT ANY COST

Order To German Merchantmen In Neutral Ports

PARIS, Dec. 23.

The German Navy, it is reported, has ordered all German merchantmen immobilised in neutral ports to try and return to the Reich whatever the cost. The merchantmen, it is added, are about to weigh anchor or have left.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT?

Apparently Germany is attempting to gather in as many useful cargoes as possible notwithstanding the enormous risks. During the next few days it is thought here that there will be a recrudescence of scuttling of merchantmen as all the crews have orders to sink their ships on sighting Allied warships.—Reuter.

RECORD RUNS: 821: FOR ADELAIDE

Badcock's 236 And Bradman's 138 In 115 Minutes

ADELAIDE Dec. 23.

Batting against Queensland, South Australia piled up 821 runs for seven wickets and declared, which is a record for the Adelaide ground

South Australian innings lasted 525 minutes.

Bradman scored 138 runs in 115 minutes. His chanceless, aggressive innings included 22 fours

K. Ridings scored 151, playing a polished innings and hit 14 fours. Badcock scored the highest with 236 runs made in 249 minutes, conceding one chance. His innings was distinguished by forceful stroke play and included 26 fours and four sixes. Waite contributing 137 scored his first century in first-class cricket. He hit 14 fours.

Queensland had scored 177 runs for four wickets at the close of play to-day.—Reuter.

Soviet Retreat On Two Fronts?

Finnish Anti-Aircraft Bring Down Seven Soviet Planes

HELSINKI, December 22.

A communique states that Russian attacks in the Karelian Isthmus, the Taipale River, and on the eastern front were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Salla sector the Finnish successes continue.

It is estimated that 350 Russian 'planes flew over Finland yesterday.

The casualties hitherto reported are 16 dead 43 wounded. Finnish anti-aircraft and chaster 'planes brought down seven Russian 'planes. Five others were probably brought down.

Soviet Claims Advance

MOSCOW, Dec. 22.

A Communique reviewing the campaign in Finland claims that the Soviet troops have advanced eighty miles from Petsamo and 95 miles in the direction of Uleaborg, fifty miles in the direction of Serdobol and forty miles in the direction of Viborg.

The Communique estimates the Finns have lost 2,200 killed, 10,000 wounded, 1,400 prisoners, 35 cannons, 300 machineguns and 3,000 rifles, The Soviet casualties are 1823 killed and 7,000 wounded.

The communique denounces the foreign criticism of the Red Army as "slanderous" or "due to ignorance of military affairs", and declares that the Finnish fortifications are in no way inferior to the Siegfried Line, and that the Red army never expected to annihilate the Finnish forces at one lightning blow.—Reuter.

SOVIET BATTLESHIP NOT SUNK

MOSCOW, Dec. 23.

The reports that the Soviet battleship "Oktiabriaskaya Revolutia" was sunk by Finnish coastal batteries are described by the headquarters of the Soviet Baltic fleet as an "absurd fabrication."

HEAVY 'RED' CASUALTIES

MOSCOW, Dec. 23.

Foreign reports circulating here put the Red Army casualties in Finland at 25,000 dead and 35,000 wounded, ill, taken prisoner or deserted.—Reuter.

STALIN SEEKS NAZI AID IN FINLAND?

Alleged Refusal To Send 4 Warships

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.

Reports are reaching here, that Stalin has asked for Germany's aid in Finland. According to one version, Moscow demanded four German warships to assist in the blockade of Finland. It is understood the German Naval Command has refused point blank.—

LOAN OF SENIOR OFFICERS ASKED?

Another report says that Russia has asked for senior German officers to be sent and reports from other neutral sources published in Dutch papers reveal dissatisfaction and discontent among the public of Moscow and Leningrad over the Finnish campaign.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS GIVE UP SALMIJERVI

5,000 Reds Killed In Finnish Counter Offensive

HELSINKI, December 23.

While Finland's Christmas holiday will be a quiet and sad one, it nevertheless comes at the end of a week of notable successes. In Northern Finland the Russian retreat from Petsamo is still in full swing.

This morning the Russians are reported to have given up Salmijervi and a series of other strong positions which they took a week ago at the cost of bloody sacrifices.

Soviet aircraft have been making repeated attempts to stem the Finnish pursuit but with marked lack of success.

Eye-witnesses tell how an endless trail of wrecked tanks and corpses is lying in blood-stained snow across the countryside to testify to the confusion of the Red Army's withdrawal.

According to a conservative estimate, the Finnish counter-attack has cost the Russians a minimum number of 5,000 dead.

A similar account of operations comes from the Salla Front where the booty captured by the Finns is described as particularly large.—Reuter.

AID TO COTTON INDUSTRY

Government Measures Disclosed

LONDON, Dec. 22

The measures taken by the Government to assist the cotton export industry are disclosed in the correspondence passed between Mr. Oliver Stanely and Mr. Percy Ashley.

As a result of Sir Stanley's statement that prices of certain coarser yarns were unduly high, the Government has agreed that the Ministers of Supply should take steps under the Defence Regulations to give effect to arrangements for fixed prices.

Sir Percy Ashley said that assuming a satisfactory outcome of the present discussions the Government was prepared to propose and parley without delay on a legislation for a levy at a rate not exceeding .04 pence per pound of raw cotton.

It is also proposed that the Board of Trade be authorised to contribute towards the cost of market investigation amounts not exceeding 1/3 of the expenditure on approved projects subject to a yearly maximum of 40 thousand sterling.—Reuter.

BELGO-GERMAN TRADE

Open Conflict Between Two Countries Expected

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 23.

Germany is stopping all deliveries of coal to Belgium from to-day in retaliation to Belgium's action in stopping iron ore to Germany, according to the "National Tidende" which says that an open trade conflict with serious consequences may be expected between the two countries.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN GERMAN EXPRESS CRASH

BERLIN, December 22.

The Berlin-Neunkrichen express ran at full-speed into the Berlin-Cologne express, which was standing at the station. Both trains were packed with passengers.

This is the seventh serious rail accident in the past few weeks, and in all, 183 people were killed and 257 injured.

The frequency and seriousness of these accidents has set the people talking about sabotage.

It is understood there were a number of munition trains very near the place of to-day's accident.

The German radio announced that there are now 132 dead.

The Germans, who had planned to go away for Christmas have been greatly alarmed by the news of to-day's railway accident.

It has not been also possible to conceal it.

Authorities are carrying out a searching enquiry and it is reported that several arrests have been made.—Reuter.

STATION MASTERS ARRESTED

The collision occurred between Marksdorf and Kluftern. The station masters of both the stations have been arrested.

This is the eighth serious rail accident in Germany in recent weeks. A total of 275 people were killed and at least 197 injured during this period.

30 Killed And 40 Injured In Collision On South-West Germany

LONDON, December 23

There was a second serious railway accident in Germany in two days.

An Official German News Agency report from Karlsrune stated that thirty people were killed and forty injured in a collision of two trains near Friedrichshafen in south-west Germany.

"Two express trains were in a collision yesterday at Genthin in south-west Berlin. According to the latest figures 132 people were killed and 109 injured.—Reuter.

Official Figures Of Casualties

The Official German News Agency states that the victims of the Friedrichshafen collision has now risen to 50 dead with 30 injured.—Reuter.

Norwegian Steamer Strikes Mine

OSLO, Dec. 23.

It is learned that the Oslo steamer "Rudolf" struck a mine in the North Sea yesterday. The master and seven crew have reached Kopervik in a life boat. Another lifeboat with six men, the remainder of the crew, is missing.—Reuter.

ONE LAC FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sequel To Viceroy's Visit To Rewa State

(From Our Correspondent.)

REWA, Dec. 23.

Following closely after the visit of H. E. the Viceroy to the Rewa State H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has announced a special donation of Rs. one lac earmarked for Rural Development work in the State.

The announcement has raised new hopes of betterment in Rural conditions in mofussil areas.

* * * *

WILLINGDON FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Lord Willingdon will represent the United Kingdom Government during the Centennial Celebrations in New Zealand next year He will be accompanied by Lady Willingdon.

Mr. J. R. Cousins, C.I.E., I.C.S advisor to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar, has been appointed as president of the Provincial Mass Literacy Committee.—A. P.

Air Battle Over Wilhelmshaven On Dec. 18

100 Aircraft Take Part: Allied Bombers Complete Task Despite Furious Nazi Attack

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Details of the air battle which took place on Dec. 18 over Wilhelmshaven are still being sorted out from the mass of information obtained as a result of the study of reports of individual members of each crew, and only now a complete picture is beginning to take form. Alarmed with the ease with which the Heligoland attack of Dec. 3 was carried out, when Wellington bombers attacked German warships and hit two cruisers without loss to the British bombing formation, the German High Command ordered up a number of crack squadrons from elsewhere, probably from the Western front to reinforce the defences. These German units were armed with Messerschmidt 110 very fast twin-engined fighter of the latest type. Consequently as British formations entered Heligoland Bight on Dec. 18, they were immediately met by enemy fighters which were easily disposed of. Only one attempted the desperate task of closing with one bomber section and was immediately shot down.

A GRIM FIGHT.

As the British formations came over Wilhelmshaven, the skies were quickly filled with German fighters of various types, but mainly two Messerschmidt types, and they began to close on the British and attacked in all directions. The fighting quickly became intense and the Germans strained every nerve to break down the closely packed British sections *Then, as the bombers came over Wilhelmshaven, they were exposed to the full blast of anti-aircraft defences. The Germans hoped by this means to open up the British formations so that their fighters could deal with them individually. It was after the bombers had completed their task and turned round that the main enemy fighting attack developed.*

The casualties on both sides mounted up and heavy concentrated fire of the formation resulted in so many losses to Messerschmidts that in a last desperate attempt to break down the ordered array of the bombers, the enemy attempted spectacular attacks at great speed on beam Even this manoeuvre had little success and many more German aircraft were shot down. It is estimated that 100 aircraft were engaged in this battle.

Men from South Africa, New Zealand and Canada are included in the raid.—Reuter.

ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY

Flight Over German Lines 100 Times On Friday

PARIS, Dec. 23.

The weather on the Western Front is bitterly cold, and there is practically no activity by patrols. The Germans have not left their advanced lines during the past 24 hours. On the other hand, the clear bright days have led to intense air activity. Allied 'planes have been busy photographing the German lines so that the slightest chance in the fortifications or signs of fresh activity can be detected. Allied 'planes went up over 100 times yesterday. German reconnaissance 'planes are also busy over the eastern Region of France.—Reuter

Thrilling Air Battle

LONDON, December 22.

An Air Ministry announcement on the air fight states that four Messerschmidts dived out of the clouds and attacked three British fighter patrol planes. Two of our patrol planes and one Messerschmidt were shot down. The second Messerschmidt was driven down but was not seen to crash.

An Air Ministry casualty list records the names of 40 officers and men killed in action or missing. Seven died on active service and one was wounded

All Quiet On Land

A Paris communique of the 22nd states: on the whole it was a quiet day along the Land Front. There was fairly strong activity in the air on both sides.

One of the heroes of the air battle over the Heligoland Fight was a 14 stone air gunner, whose plane accounted for five Messerschmidts.

He was shot through the thigh and lost a great deal of blood on his long and bitterly cold flight home. Both wings of the plane were in tatters and the fuselage was riddled with bullet holes.

Despite the damage, the machine flew well as ever, but on landing at a lonely east coast station one of the tyres burst and the aircraft swung round in a circle Pilots and aircraftsmen made a human escalator of their backs to remove the wounded gunner who was rushed to hospital It is now reported that he is doing well.

A feature of the R. A F Christmas festivities will be an entertainment of French children by members of the Air Force, declares Reuter's Special Correspondent with the R. A. F

At one station a party will be given in the evening to 350 children accompanied by about 150 parents, a local mayor and a couple of school-mistresses

Officers and men have contributed to the expenses which will provide a substantial present to each child from the Christmas Tree. Airmen, for some time have been preparing for the entertainment "twins" and some proceedings will be broadcast.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Their Majesties At Sandringham

The King and Queen accompanied by Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose arrived at Sandringham on Friday afternoon where they are spending Christmas. The Duke and Duchess of Kent are on the ways to West country where they are spending the holidays with Queen Mary, Prince Edward, Princess Alexandra of Kent.

* * *

The Prime Minister will spend Christmas in country but will remain throughout in closest touch with affairs.

* * * *

LORD SALISBURY'S WAR OFFER.

Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, the home of Lord Salisbury, has been taken over by the Government. The major portion is being equipped as a military hospital. Lord Salisbury offered his home to the Government when the war started. Hatfield House has been the seat of the Cecil family for over 300 years.

* * * *

The Lord Mayor's fund for the sick and wounded has reached 896 thousand sterling.

British Consular officials still held in Germany and Czechoslovakia with their wives and families are being released. The party was expected to arrive in Holland on Saturday. This follows the arrival in Germany of the last remaining batch of German Consular officials from the British Empire.

ISTANBUL.—The Turkish police made a lightning raid on an exclusive Nazi Club here on Saturday and seized the club's books and documents. No arrests were made.

NEW YORK—The death has occurred of Anthony Fokker, the aeroplane designer.

His body will be sent to Holland for burial.

MANILA.—Ceferino Garcia, the Philippine Islander retained the world middle-weight championship, according to the New York Athletic Commission, knocking out Glenn Lee of Nebraska in the 13th round.

Once Bombay was enchanted
Indra Movietone's Punjabi Version

PURAN BHAKTA

Great, Gorgeous PURAN BHAKTA
will again enchant Bombay from 24th Sunday
AT WEST END CINEMA
Time: 4, 7, & 10 Sundays, Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

UNIQUE PREVIEW
ACCLAIMED
UNANIMOUSLY!!

with the
BLESSINGS OF
SARDAR
VALLABHBHAI
PATEL

'ACHHUT'
(THE UNTOUCHABLE)

Shree RANJIT
Movietone's
Socio-Revolutionary
Hit will unfold
the Tale of the
UNTOUCHABLE

Directed by:
Sjt. CHANDULAL SHAH
(A TALKIE IN GUJARATI)

Music:
Sjt. JNAN DUTT.

Photography:
Sjt. K. GOPAL.

Sound:
Sjt. P. C. SUBEDAR.

Starring: GLORIOUS
GOHAR
with
MOTILAL, VASANTI,
CHARLIE, SITARA,
RAJKUMARI, MAZHAR,
DIXIT, T. KAPOOR, etc.

ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
Advance Booking in full swing.

Time:—Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 13, 1996
Muslim: Jilkad 12, 1358
Parsi: Tir 20, 1309
Hightide: 9-47; 23-10
Lowtide: 4-20; 6-15
Sunrise: 7h. 9m.
Sunset: 6h. 8m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—
A wall calendar from Little's Oriental Balm; a wall calendar from India Electric Works and a wall calendar from Eruch D. Engineer and Co.

FIRING IN THE CITY

Regarding firing by the 8th A. A. Battery, the following are the correct dates:—
"From 6th to 10th January, 1940, respectively, between the hours of 10-00 and 13-00."

KHOJA-SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The 7th meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at Palagally, Samuel Street.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present in full Uniforms at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday)

FIRE WORSHIP

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaon to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Agni Rishi will deliver a public lecture on "Fire Worship". The public is requested to attend.

INDIAN MUSIC AT THE KING'S CIRCLE

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. V. K. Nagaokar.

BHATIA STUDENTS' UNION

An ordinary cricket match of the above Union will be played to-day (Sunday) against the Sundar Cricketers, at Marine Drive Maidan, Plot No 4. Players are requested to be present at 10-30 a.m.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The adjourned general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Muslim students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Rev. Margaret Barr of the British Unitarian Association of England will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HINDUSTANI CLASSES AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, the above classes will be held at the Anandilal Poddar High School on Sundays between 8 and 10 a.m. Those desirous of attending the classes should see the organiser personally

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and Its Teachings" on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 4-15 p.m. to 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW YOUNG MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

In the aid of the Brotherhood, a variety entertainment will be given by famous Azim Qawwal of Agra at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Victoria Theatre, Corner of Grant Road. Mr Dilawar Husein will also give a demonstration of his athletic feats.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Awakening of the Soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

The 12th annual social gathering of the Maratha Students of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Wellington Theatre, opp. Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao. Mr V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division will preside.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Municipal Hall, Kalyan, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. when speeches will be delivered by Mr. H. M Manji on "The New History"; Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A. on "Essentials of a Universal Religion" and Mr. Siyyid Mahfuzul Haq on "Ilmi Salvation."

HINDI SCHOOL, MATUNGA

The second certificate and prize distribution ceremony of the Hindi School, Matunga, will be held at Nappoo Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Sjt. Keshavdevji Nevatia will preside and distribute the certificates to the successful candidates. Sjt. Kantilal Joshi will deliver the Convocation Address. Students taking certificates are required to be present at 3-30 p.m.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—Auzurie. To-day at 9-30 p.m. only.
REGAL—"Come on George" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Women" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage Agent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Chump At Oxford" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EROS—"Beau Geste" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Daughters of India" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 1 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Phantom of the West" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sukhacha Shodha" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

PRICES CONTROLLED AT SURAT

Prosecution Against Retail Sellers

SURAT, Dec. 23.

Owing to the rise in prices of staple food in the city Mr. P. J. Gandhi Collector of Surat called a special meeting of the wholesale dealers in staple articles this noon at his office and discussed the question of sudden rise in prices.

After a good deal of discussion the wholesale dealers undertook to charge prices within a maximum to be fixed by the Government. This action had a salutary effect on the market.

The Surat police sub-inspectors had taken up the inquiry of increased prices of retail staple food and after due inquiry they have filed prosecution against several persons for profiteering in retail sale of corn.

BENGAL CLUB

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Parel, Bombay a Festival Cricket match will be played at Shivaji Park between the "Greens v. Blues" to-day (Sunday) from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ, MATUNGA

The 60th birthday utsava of Sri Bhagawan Ramana Maharishigal of Tiruvannamalai will be celebrated from to-day (Sunday) to Monday (1st Jan. 1940) in the pandal specially erected for the purpose in Bhuta Nivas, near King's Circle Matunga.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"Dominion Status is Preferable to Independence" is the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. Govindbhai Patel will propose and Mr. Sanjiva Rao will lead the opposition.

CONGRESS AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward League of Radical Congressmen a second public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at Colaba near the Colaba Bazar, Fort, Bombay. Messrs. Rajram Panday, Shetty, Shastri, Hegde and Serrao will speak on "Congress and the Constituent Assembly."

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND BALIDANOTSAV

Under the auspices of the Fort Arya 'Samaj Swami Shraddnanand Balidanotsav' will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. at 161/67 Bazar Gate Street, Fort. Dr. V. M. Kaikini will preside and Pandit Vijayashankarji, Pandit Satyarthi, Messrs. S. Narayanaiha, O. K. K. Nambiar and others will pay tribute to the memory of the late Swamiji.

NEW POLITICAL INSTITUTION

Mr. Vijayshankar writes:—
To-day (Sunday), at 5 p. m. (S. T.) a meeting will be held in Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, to form a new political organisation, named Bombay Provincial Raj Arya Sabha. The object of this institution is to make India free from foreign imperialism and to establish democratic government according to Aryan ideals. Those who believe in the said object should take part.

"THE JOURNALIST"

The fourth number of "The Journalist" contains a biographical sketch of Mr. B. G. Horniman and an account of Mr. Hari G. Govil's career in America. Mr. Govil is the inventor of a Devnagri linotype, which is not yet cast for sale in printing presses. It is not clear from the account of the International Journalists' Association, who exactly its office-bearers and others are, although advice is given to get into touch with its nameless Secretary at 25, Dalal St., Bombay.

"RIGHT MAN IN RIGHT PLACE"

Khimji Seth Congratulated On His New Shrievalty

Seth Matnuradas Vissanji Khimji was the recipient of an address from the Bhatia community, in honour of his appointment as the Sheriff of Bombay, on Saturday evening, at the Old Halai Mahajan Wadi.

Sheth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji presided over the gathering.

Mr. Sunderdas Morarji read out the address which congratulated Mr. Mathuradas, on his attaining the position of the Sheriff of Bombay.

The address referred in appreciative terms, to his high business acumen, his distinguished services to his community and the country, his association with several business concerns resulting in their all-round progress, his munificence, and his sterling character.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Mathuradas. Men like him, he said, were very few in India. He had lent his abilities for the progress of his community and the country. He amassed wealth which he had used and was using for the poor and for any deserving cause. He was every inch fit for the great honour done to him.

CHORUS OF TRIBUTE

Seth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mr. Gordhandas Morarji and many other leaders of the Bhatia community also joined in the chorus of tribute to the new Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. Mathuradas, in reply to the address, expressed his thanks for the tributes, which he said he did not deserve. Whatever position and honour he could obtain in his life, were due to the sound education he received at home, at the hands of his parents.

Concluding, he said that he was always ready in the service of the community and the country.

The function came to a close, after light refreshment.

Savarkar For Calcutta

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

Dr. Savarkar, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha, accompanied by the Secretary of the Provincial Hindu Sabha is leaving to-day by the Nagpur Mail for Calcutta to discuss some important matters with the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha.—United Press.

SWARAJ AFTER WAR ENDS

Cripps Urges Need For Indian News Agency In London

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

That the communal problems would disappear when India gets independence, but then a class war might start was the view expressed by Sir Stafford Cripps, before a large number of journalists who met him this morning under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association.

Replying to various questions Sir Stafford said that the need of the hour was unity. British people were taking more interest in Indian affairs. If Indians could arrange for more publicity for the Indian problems in England, that would help matters.

Sir Stafford thought that the establishment of an office of an Indian news-agency in London would serve the purpose better. Journalists would do well to create conditions for unity.

The Socialist Member of Parliament was confident that India would get self-Government after the War.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, President of the Indian Journalists' Association, welcoming Sir Stafford Cripps, referred to the restrictions imposed on the Indian press and the rigid censorship of War news.—United Press.

Sir Chimanlal's Advice To Ruia College Students

The three-day annual social gathering of the Ramnarain Ruia College ended on Wednesday at the College premises in Matunga in all atmosphere of great enthusiasm. On Monday evening the students and the professors and their guests were entertained with some fine solo classical music by Mrs. Yamunabai Hangal and on Tuesday Mr. Atre's drama "Udyancha Sansar" was enacted by the boys and the girls of the College. Both the functions took place at Framji Cowasji Institute at Dhobi Talao. By general agreement the acting honours go to Miss Oak whose interpretation of the role of a long suffering Hindu wife and mother, was natural, restrained and dignified. Other participants in the drama were, Miss Tara Damle, Mr. Marathe and Mr. Bhave.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S ADVICE

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided at to-day's function and spoke for a few minutes to the students in which he advised them to keep public service in the forefront of their vision. It was important to realise that unselfish service was more important than the petty outlook of caste, creed and community. He enjoined on the students to be courageous and self-sacrificing, and said that the history of the College was a lesson in these qualities.

Prof. Bhagvat, Principal of the College, thanked the citizens of Bombay for all the help they had given the institute from its inception and hoped that they would continue their interest.

The Reception Committee Secretary, Mr. Deodhar, exhorted the students to remember that the independence of the country was all-important and asked them to give up communalism "the heritage given to Indian youth by the older generation."

Mr. Z. A. Bokhari To Go To England

NEW DELHI: December 23.

It is understood that Mr. Z. A. Bokhari, at present Station Director of the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio, is going on deputation to the Ministry of Information in London for a period of six months.

Mr. Bokhari is expected to leave for England shortly.

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted for Punjabi Khatri youngman, 29, M.A., earning 250|- belonging respectable family, a beautiful healthy cultured girl. No caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 12620, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Depot Manager on monthly salary of Rs. 100 to push sale of Tea. Apply sharp to Post Box 7823, Calcutta. (1477)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING.
FIRST SESSION BEGINS FROM JANUARY, 1940.

Complete apparatus installed for Practical training in both subjects.

Limited number of seats.
Enrol at once.

Apply early for Illustrated Prospectus with -|5|- postage stamps to the Principal, The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—Imparts expert training in Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Best equipment, enjoy Christmas concession. (12603)

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College of Dentistry: Intensely Practical Dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January For illustrated Prospectus, apply: Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (1472)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Hydri's "Aksir Lasani' registered' for Sexual Debility contains Gold Pearls and Iron. It has proved to be an excellent tonic for Brain and Heart too. Complete course for 16 days, Rs. 8, sample for 4 days, Rs. 2, packing postage extra (Zabdatul Hukma) Hakim Elahi Bakhsh Khan, Gold-Medalist, Hydri Dispensary, Tando Alahyar (Sind.) (12615)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, Salary 100|-. Samples Absolutely Free. Nationals (Woollen Mills) Limited, Ludhiana." (12634)

XMAS CARDS—DIARIES, ETC.

Karani's Xmas New Year Cards unique collection—Latest designs from Annas Two to Rs. Two.

Karani's Boxes of Assorted Cards wonderful value—Fresh stock packets four As.—Boxes from eight annas.

Karani's Auto-Stationery: Extremely Popular. Hundreds of Latest designs. Re. one and Rs. two per doz.

Karani's Art Calendars, Smart designs—Scotch Humour—Striking Caricatures — Original Mottos. Worth visit. Six As. upwards.

Karani's Pocket Diaries Full page —Gilt Edges—Pencil —Elastic from Re. one. Karani's — Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. (1454)

GOWALIS' APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

Abnormal Prices And Lack Of Fodder

The Gowalis of Bombay have submitted a memorial to the under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, drawing his attention to the great hardships experienced by them on account of the diversion of fodder to up-country districts, resulting in the prices of fodder shooting up in Bombay and the abnormal increase due to war in in the prices of grains used as foodstuff for cattle.

They beg that an immediate embargo be placed on the diversion of fodder and that the prices of pulses and other grains be reduced to pre-war level and earnestly hope that the Government will be kind enough to come to their rescue without delay.

M. B., B. S. EXAM RESULTS

The following are the results of the Second M.B., B.S. Examination, held in December, 1939:—

Nos: 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82, 85, 88, 90, 92, 96, 98, 103, 104, 105, 106, 109, 119, 120, 122, 123, 129, 131, 133, 134, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 148 and 149.

FIRST M.B., B.S.

Nos: 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 32, 33, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 71, 72, 74.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOTTLES OF BRANDY IN VICTORIA

It is reported that a man was arrested by the C.I.D. at 1 p.m. today, while conveying through Phirozeshah Mehta Road, a basketful of bottles of brandy and beer in a victoria.

When the Prohibition Police were searching the basket containing the bottles, the man is alleged to have run away to a building nearby. But the police chasing him took him into custody.

Durbar Singh Shanta Singh (35) residing at Matunga was knocked down by a motor car while crossing Vincent Road on November 11 and was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he died due to severe injuries.

At the inquest held today on his body, the City Coronor's jury recorded the verdict that the death was caused due to injuries sustained from a motor car crest, and recommended that the driver of the car Bashiram Dhanpatri should be prosecuted under Section 304 A I.P. Code for rash driving

CASE AGAINST SIR SULTAN CHINOY FAILS

The case against Sir Sultan Chinoy, in which Mr. S. B. Sanglikar, ex-manager of the Bandra Bus company prosecuted Sir Sultan for having published a defamatory report about him in the "Times of India" and the "Evening News of India", concluded today.

The First Class City Magistrate of Bandra Mr. B. V. Trivedi dismissed the complaint and ordered the discharge of the accused as he held from the evidence before him that Sir Sultan chinoy was not the writer of the letter containing the alleged defamatory matter.

Cyclists In Trouble

The two youths Rusi Ardeshir Doctor and Padam Naushir Tamboowala, who were charged by the Bombay Police under Sections 224, 225B, 353 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code with escaping from Police Custody, assaulting the Police Officer in the execution of his duty as a public servant, and abetting each other in the commission of the said offences and placed before Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and were released on bail, were again before the Magistrate yesterday,

Mr. D'Cunha the Police Prosecutor for the Crown, Mr. Rustomji B. Andhyarujina, Advocate appeared for the accused No. 1 and Mr. Maneck Anklesaria appeared for the accused No. 2.

Sub-Inspector Akut was cross-examined at length by counsel for the accused. This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Andhyarujina Counsel for accused No. 1 in the course of his address to the Court argued that the prosecution had failed to make out a case even for framing a charge under any one of the sections under which his client was charged.

In the first instance, counsel argued, Rusi Doctor had been acquitted by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates on the charge of riding his cycle without a light. If that judgment was binding on the Court, and counsel sumbitted it was, so far as the findings on facts were concerned, then either the arrest of Rusi Doctor was illegal or he was not the person who had escaped from Police custody. Moreover the person who furnished the Police with the name of Rusi Doctor was Tamboowala; but Tamboowala was not called as a witness

Proceeding counsel submitted that the identification parade held by the Police was a farce inasmuch as the Constable had ample opportunity of seeing Rusi Doctor several times at the Police Station before the actual parade was held.

Mr. D'Cunha, the Police Prosecutor, left the whole matter to the discretion of the Magistrate.

Thereafter the Court delivered a judgment discharging Rusi Doctor, accused No. 1. and framed a charge against Tamboowala, accused No. 2.

An uncle of the accused was examined. He said that the accused was in his house and took dinner with him at the relevant time on 26th September.

Mr. D'Cunha having cross-examined the witness, the defence case was closed.

The judgment in the case of accused No. 2 was reserved.

GOVT. PEONS' DEMANDS

Immediate Grant Of War Allowance & Half pay Pension

The 13th Annual General Meeting of the Government Peons' and Inferior staff in the City of Bombay was held on December 17 under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta at Maratha Kshatriya Samaj Hall.

After the Annual Report and the Balance Sheet were adopted and passed, resolutions relating to the increment of salary to the Inferior staff in the Departments of the Central Government, grant of half pay pension to them, immediate grant of war allowance to all the Inferior servants of the Government, revision of the scales of pay to the Inferior servants in the district, abolition of fines and the curtailment in the hours of duty in Government Hospitals, the engagement of malis, barbers, carpenters, etc., on permanent basis were passed.

Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. H. Jhabvala and G. J. Mane were elected as the President, vice-President and the General Secretary of the Union respectively, for the year 1939 to 1940.

Kalyan Congressmen Organise Propaganda Tour

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Dec. 21.

The Congress workers of Kalyan Taluka have made arrangements for propaganda tour.

Addressing Congress workers Mr. Rambhau Patwardhan, President, Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee, explained the significance of the programme. Continuing he said that the country was passing through a very critical period, and at such a critical juncture, he added, India expected every Indian to do his duty.

K. M. KARANDIKAR TRANSFERRED

Mr. K. M. Karandikar, officiating Administrative Officer, Municipal School Board, Bandra has been transferred to another post at Ratnagiri on his present pay, pending the revision of the pay of all the Administrative officers.

Mr. D. V. Apte, Marathi, A. D. E. I., Bombay, has been appointed to hold the charge of the post of Administrative Officer, Municipal School Board, Bandra, in succession to Mr. Karandikar in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Apte will take over charge from and relieve Mr. Karandikar immediately.

The order is dated December 20.

A Memorable Week—The Great National Gathering—Rallies And Demonstrations In The Land Of Mr. Hogg —Joyous Bands Of Youths Pass Through The Length And Breadth Of India To Meet In The Land Of Five Rivers—Grand Preparations Complete In Scout Town—A United India Of The Young Meet To Pledge Love And Service To The Motherland.

To-day Amritsar is a proud city. Thousands of young men from all over India gather within her hospitable walls for the great All-India Scout Mela—the Indian word for the Campboree. The word Campboree appears better than the Jamboree, which unfortunately will be no more for some time till the war lasts.

The idea of our great national gathering is not different from the sentiments of international gatherings where youths have always met in a spirit of fraternisation and brotherhood, expectant citizens of the future aspiring to live in a world of their dreams. From all over India, travelling over every thread of railway that weaves our India into one, cheering and singing scouts have travelled to distant Amritsar, not only to realise the unity of Scout ideals, but also to feel the rising pulse of a new, greater, united India.

As they journeyed through the hundreds of miles, their hearts have sung praise for the greatest and the largest organisation of the young, which has banded them at last together, bound together by only one indivisible bond—"I Live To Love And Serve my Motherla'" The Scout Uniform, no longer having any distinction of caste or creed, has summoned the youths to Amritsar, united for Discipline, Character and Citizenship, to show their prowess in the game of Scouting, our national game which has been freed for ever from even the slightest tinge of the new dead Imperialistic Scouting.

Proud Bombay

Our Presidency has sent a larger number than expected. About 150 scouts occupying two reserved compartments left in two batches, the larger group of about 70 to travel all over Northern India including the Punjab, U.P., C.P., and the Delhi Province. In twenty days they will see almost every important city of Northern India for a paltry sum of Rs. 45. The contingent sent by our Presidency is unique in two ways. But are features which put into practice the ideals we hold. The contingent including all communities about twenty-five Harijans and textile workers.

The Bombay Municipality the Municipal Welfare Department, all important High Schools, and several institutions are sending their representatives. Prof. Rao gave an "At Home" to members of the contingent on Tuesday the 19th at the Gilde Tank and Bombay bade farewell to the gay members from the city who will be joined from other cities of the Presidency before they proceed to Amritsar. These hundred and fifty Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis Christians and Jews will keep the fair name of our Province high in the esteem of all India.

Greetings To Our Chief

The Bombay contingent carries with them a message to all scouts from all over India, but above all they carry a message to the All-India Camp Chief, our good old Pandit Bajpai, the founder of our National Movement who will see at Amritsar the realisation of a great dream he visioned twenty-five years ago. Bajpaiji, with all hair grey without exception, embodies in his life the upward toiling of a great institution which faced every obstacle to rise at last to be the only true Scout Movement of the Nation, loved and cherished by the young, upheld by all patriotic Indians without distinction of caste or creed.

Details will be given in the subsequent pages of this corner of the achievements of the Amritsar Rally.

MY INDEBTEDNESS TO THAKKAR BAPA

(By Kishorlal G. Mashruwala, President, Gandhi Seva Sangh, Wardha).

I do not remember how exactly I first came to know Thakkar Bapa. My contact with the Servants of India Society dated from the establishment of its branch in Bombay, and so very likely I must have begun to know him not very long after he began to stay there. But it seems now, as if I had known and became attached to him almost as we know and become attached to relatives and friends, whom we have known from our childhood. On account of this naturalness in our intimacy, it is not possible for me to say how and why Thakkar Bapa has always inspired me. I had often longed to work under him and be trained by him. But I did not have any such opportunity. I have not lived with him night and day for more than ten or twelve days at a time, and that too only twice during all these years. I know that Thakkar Bapa does give a lot of training and lectures to his colleagues and assistants through correspondence, but he never conferred that favour on me. And yet I am unable to think of Thakkar Bapa, without experiencing in me a feeling of inspiration and gratitude.

A Memorable Day

I remember very well the day, or rather the night, when he led my brother and myself into the presence of Gandhiji, in the house of Sj. Revashankar Mehta near Chowpatty, (it was not the same as Mani Bhawan which later on became his residence.) It was the day on which the citizens of Bombay had passed a resolution calling upon the Government of India to put a stop to the system of indentured labour by a certain date. I think this was in 1917. I was only a silent listener that day and was not even formally introduced to Gandhiji. But I remember well the consultation that had taken place between Gandhiji and Thakkar Bapa and the consequent discussion between Gandhiji and Sjt. Shankarlal Banker, on the planning of houses for an Ashram. Gandhiji wanted very cheap and simple huts. Thakkar Bapa, according to his then opinions, did not prefer cheapness to permanancy and, if I remember well, he recommended pucca buildings. Though the term Socialist had not become current in India then, Syt. Banker was in those days a sort of Socialist. He strongly argued for raising the standard of life of the nation. I think he said something like this: "I want to live in a bungalow, because I want every one to be provided with bungalows. I do not like this idea of living in huts" Gandhiji gave the reply, which he has given ever since: "I want to live in a hut, because I want to be one of the people; and I do not think I have strength to provide a bungalow for every one: but I can hope to provide every one with a decent hut."

That was the end of the conversation that day. Thakkar Bapa took Gandhiji's leave, and with him we brothers too.

Choice Before Me

That was a period in my life, when I was wavering between inconsistent ideals. Before I had graduated, Sjt. Deodhar had fired me with the idea of devoting myself to the country's service. But the family circumstances were unfavourable, and so I took to law. Then the family circumstances improved, so much so that my brother induced me to give up law to join his business. I did this. But, I found that that particular business did not suit either my temperament or my health. So, I was thinking whether I should resume my practice, or, now that the family did not need me as an earning member, take to national service. But, I did not know where I should go to for the latter purpose. Of course, the Servants of India Society was close to my house and very friendly to me: but somehow I did not wish to be tied up there. While I

(Continued on page 18)

A proposal to widen the Chowpatty Sea Face Road from Marine Drive to Harvey Road at a cost of Rs 1,31,09 in the interests of the steadily increasing traffic, has been submitted by the Bombay Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation. Space has been reserved in the extension for the erection of a statue of the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, a former President of the Corporation and the first elected President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. When extended the width of the Chowpatty Sea Face Road will be 85 ft. i.e. the same as that of the Marine Drive. Government have agreed to the additional land required for the purpose on condition that the use of the land will be confined strictly to road purposes and that no hawkers or stall-keepers will be allowed.

ALTERNATIVE TO CONGRESS PLAN

Delhi Reaction To Wardha

Body Based On Federal Scheme As Substitute For Constituent Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Political observers feel that Wardha's emphasis on the "Independence Day" celebrations indicates that 26th January would serve as the test of Congress preparedness for mass action under Mahatma Gandhi's lead. It is felt in New Delhi that the policy of drift that is being pursued by the Government would widen the gulf between the Congress and the Government and if it is to be bridged, imagination and statesmanship should come into play without much of time.

SIKANDAR SCHEME.

Unless the Government want the Congress to go its own way, political observers expect that after the Viceroy's tour ends by the middle of January Sir Sikandar's suggestion for another Round Table Conference of prominent leaders would be given a trial, though its outcome is not viewed with much hope. Incidentally it is said that Sir Sikandar's visit to Bombay and Calcutta has no significance as messages from Lahore made out. On the authority of a close friend of the Punjab Premier your correspondent learns that his visit to Bombay and Calcutta is really in pursuance of X'mas holiday programme for relaxation and change.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Certain quarters in New Delhi in touch with official circles still believe that Congress demand for Constituent Assembly would be accepted provided.

Firstly that the Congress agree to give representation to Princes' representatives along with the minorities including the Europeans and

Secondly that the Assembly should be elected on the basis of the franchise incorporated in the Government of India Act 1935 for the Provincial Assemblies, the number of seats to be as fixed for the Federal Assembly and in the proportion fixed for various communities and interests.

UNITY DAY.

Opinion in Delhi is one of relief at the uneventful observance of the Muslim League's "Deliverance Day". Enthusiastic observance of the Unity Day at places like Juma Musjid, Delhi, has indicated that Mr. Jinnah's trumpcard has not been played with much success. Speeches at the Delhi Mosque were quite strong and condemnatory of Mr. Jinnah's anti-national move and in passing condemned the Punjab Government's prosecution of Ahrar workers about which the Muslim League has not said a word.

WHEN U. P. TENANCY ACT COMES INTO FORCE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939, the Governor has fixed January 1940 as the date on which the said act shall come into force.—A.P.

SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES

NEW DELHI, December 22.

On the basis of returns received under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology at Cawnpore reports the following figures for sugar production and stocks in respect of the central sugar factories in India for the fortnight ending November 15, 1939:—

Opening stocks at factories 668 maunds, production of sugar for the fortnight 153,911 maunds, dispatches of sugar for the fortnight 363,674 maunds, closing stocks of factories 458,542 maunds.

These figures relate to seventy-seven factories representing 57 per cent. of the total cane crushing capacity.—United Press.

Greek Ship Runs Aground

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 21.

S.S. "Mount Mycale" a Greek merchantship carrying 5,700 tons of Aden Salt to Chittagong is reported to have been grounded near Sonadhea off Chittagong and Akyab Coast. Salvage work is going on.—United Press.

NOTICE ON JAIPUR PRAJA MANDAL

Under Public Societies Act

JAIPUR, Dec. 21.

The "United Press" reliably understands that a notice has been served on Pandit Hiralal Sastri, General Secretary of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, by the Jaipur Government to get the Praja Mandal registered under the Public Societies Act, failing which legal action will be taken against him and his associates.

In reply to the notice Pandit Sastri has communicated to the Jaipur Government that he would place the matter before the Working Committee of the Praja Mandal when it meets next.—United Press.

RESTORATION OF CONFISCATED ARMS

Frontier Governor's Instructions

PESHAWAR, Dec. 22.

His Excellency the Governor of the N. W. F. Province has issued instructions to-day regarding the restoration of arms confiscated during the last non-co-operation movement.—United Press.

Frontier Gandhi Taken Ill

BANNU, Dec. 22.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has suddenly taken ill with influenza and is under the treatment of Dr. Abdul Samad, Civil Surgeon, Bannu. He has cancelled his tour in the D. I Khan district.—United Press.

Indore's Encouragement To Ayurvedic And Unani System Of Medicine

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, Dec. 20.

The Holkar Government have decided to convert the eleven ungraded dispensaries in the districts of Indore and Rampura-Bhanpura into Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, eight out of which will be Ayurvedic and three Uani. The appointments of Vaidyas and Hakims to these dispensaries are to be made by the Holkar Public Service Commission.

A Committee consisting of some officials as well as non-officials has been appointed to help the Public Service Commission in the selection of Vaidyas and Hakims.

Another Committee for controlling and supervising the work of these dispensaries, under the direction of the Minister in charge of the Medical Department, has also appointed and a Unani pharmacy has been established at Indore by the Holkar Government from 1st of December 1939.

National Education

LUCKNOW, Dec. 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will inaugurate the All-India Education Conference which begin here on December 26.

The Conference is to be presided over by Sir S. Radhakrishnan and many educationists from all over India are participating in it. The main theme before the Conference is the scheme of national education divided into many sections such as adult literacy, primary and college education. In addition, papers dealing with the various aspects of education will also be read by distinguished personages.

A large number of delegates are arriving from the farthest corners of the country like Cochin and Madras on the one side Bombay, Karachi, the Punjab, Assam and Bengal on the other. Delegates are expected to arrive from the Netherlands also.—A. P.

PRICE CONTROL BOARD FOR C. P.

NAGPUR, Dec. 23

The C. P. Government has constituted a Provincial Price Control Board consisting of 5 officials and six non-officials to advise the Government generally on questions of price control for the duration of the present emergency.

GOVERNOR'S ASSENT TO BILLS

The Governor of the C. P. and Berar has, according to a latest Gazette, assented to the Primary Education Amendment Bill and the Tobacco Amendment Bill.—United Press.

FORWARD BLOC CONFERENCE IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Dec. 23

A joint Forward Bloc conference of the Central Provinces and Berar will be held at Betul on January 13 and 14 next. Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshwar has been requested to Preside.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Bombay Congress Leader, is arriving at Nagpur on the New Year's Day and will preside over the Abhyankar Memorial Day on January 2—United Press.

NEW PRIME MINISTER FOR DHAR?

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Dec. 22.

It is understood that Mr. Kher who is serving in the Government of the C. P. at Damoh has been or is to be appointed the Prime Minister of the Dhar State.

Mr. Nadkar will soon hand over the charge of the Prime Ministership to Mr. Kher

DACOITS USE BOMBS

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, Dec. 22

A daring dacoity with the use of Bombs is reported from Tinnevelly village where a gang of dacoits entered a goldsmith's house and stole valuable jewels. When the villagers assembled outside the house on the cries of the inmates the dacoits are alleged to have thrown bombs at them which on explosion injured two villagers seriously.

PARIS, December 21.

An official yellow book dealing with International events from the end of September 1938 to the beginning of the war is published to-day.—Reuter.

SARDAR ON SOCIAL VALUE OF CINEMA

STAR DUST

When one of Hollywood stars is called upon, at a party, to help entertain the guests, rarely does the star do anything that is seen on the screen. They all have their little private talents for entertaining friends.

MYRNA LOY, for instance, on such an occasion, would entertain by drawing quick caricatures of people at the party. This is a talent that grew out of her early study of sculpture. Nelson Eddy, too, has the same talent. He won't sing, but would amuse with caricatures. Incidentally, Enrico Caruso used to caricature his friends for social amusement.

If GRETA GARBO were called on, she'd tell stories, as she is gifted raconteuse.

HARPO MARX is famous on the screen for his harp playing, but he probably wouldn't have his harp in his pocket at a party. So he'd call for pack of cards and amuse with sleight-of-hand tricks, at which he is particularly adept.

MICKEY ROONEY would probably give impersonations of Clark Gable and Lionel Barrymore, or instead might play some "swing" music on the piano.

NORMA SHEARER would amuse by impersonations. Clark Gable would probably juggle. He can keep three balls in the air with all skill of a professional.

JUDY GARLAND, instead of singing as she does in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures, would do a tap dance a la Eleanor Powell, who probably wouldn't dance at a party but entertain instead by singing.

HEDY LAMARR would ask the birthdays of guests and cast their horoscopes, being a deep student of astrology. Yes even stars sometimes turn star gazers.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY would pull trick of wallet out of his pocket and make dollars disappear in it, and perform other bits of legerdemain, in which he coached by his friend Chester Morris.

WILLIAM POWELL can imitate every great orchestra conductor from Stravinsky to Stokowski.

JAMES STEWART entertains by playing his accordion, at which he is talented.

Thrilling Serial At Diamond

A stampede of wild horses, a mad rush of the frenzied beasts of the American plains that threatens to crush out the life of the helpless, unconscious girl in its path, is one of the big thrills in "The Phantom Of The West" the new Mascot serial in 10 Episodes 21 big reels shown this week in full at Diamond Talkies, Sandhurst Road.

"Achhut" Inaugurated At Opera House

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, expressed the view that films could be of infinite value to the community when he inaugurated Ranjit's latest film "Achhut" at the Opera House on Saturday afternoon.

The house was packed to capacity.

THE "ACHHUT" INDUSTRY!

Mr. Chandulal Shah, the producer of the picture, while welcoming Sardar Patel, modestly referred to his effort to place the problem of untouchability on the screen. Under the guidance of leaders like the Sardar, he said, they hoped to produce more pictures with social significance. Revealing a gift for turning a phrase to advantage, he appealed to the public and the public leaders not to treat the film industry as an "Achhut."

MUST BE ENCOURAGED

Speaking in Gujerati, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that the film industry had come to play an important role in modern life. In his opinion the cinema could be of infinite value to the community 'if it was well and properly used.' With that end, in view, all efforts to direct film production in healthy channels must be encouraged.

Sardar Patel urged the extension of the Swadeshi principle to cinema and declared that the Indian film industry deserved patriotic support from all in the country.

GREAT SERVICE

Referring to the picture "Achhut", Sardar Patel said that if really it fulfilled the ideals that had been claimed for it, it would have done a great and noble service to the cause of the Harijans. Untouchability was a blot on Hinduism and on India and must be wiped off as soon as possible. If the picture helped India to remove this curse, it could be said to have helped India to win swaraj as untouchability was one of the chief obstacles in the road to freedom.

A donation of Rs. 1,001 to the Harijan Sevak Sangh fund was announced on behalf of the Ranjit Film Company.

"Daughters Of India"

Another picture that was launched yesterday is "Daughters Of India" at the Pathe. Produced by the makers of "Mother India" it is said to have the same sentimental appeal and features Anuradha, Ashiq Husain and Vimala.

Winners

"ADMI" at the Central.

"KANGAN" at the Roxy, and

"PUKAR" at the Minerva continue to be the favourites among old releases.

"AS YOU PLEASE" is making people laugh at the Imperial, "AULAD" is making them weep at the Krishna!

And lest I forget, AUZURIE, 'the girl with vim, vitality and verve' is dancing this week at the Capitol.

GUIDE TO FOREIGN FILMS

"A CHUMP AT OXFORD", Laurel and Hardy, at New Empire. (Comedy).

"BEAU GESTE", Gary Cooper, Ray Milland and Robert Preston at Eros. (Adventure).

"COME ON, GEORGE", George Formby, Patricia Kirkwood, at Regal, (Farce).

"ESPIONAGE AGENT", Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall, at Excelsior. (Topical Drama).

SNOW WHITE AND SEVEN DWARFS" at Broadway. (Colour cartoon).

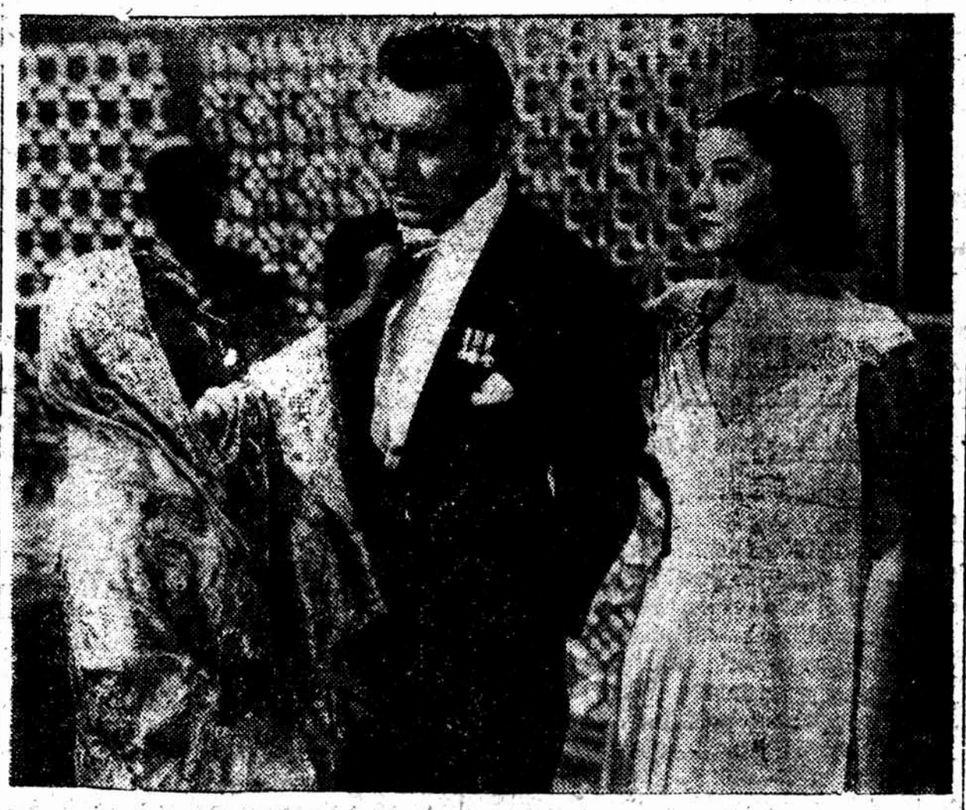
"WOMEN", Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell, at Metro. (Satire).

(Continued from column 4.)

haps conducive to a revival of chivalry. Even to those who know the story, it will come as something new—something perfected by years of Hollywood technique.

Some of the shots in it are very beautiful. The sand dunes, the endless expanse of desert is almost too realistic to be true. The realisation that it is all done in a Hollywood studio is almost a frightening prospect.

Beau Geste must be seen. It's a good picture.



Maria Ouspenskaya, George Brent and Myrna Loy in "The Rains Came", coming to Regal, next week.

BEAU GESTE

A Film That Must Be Seen

(BY "DIM".)

Here is a revival of a story which has become a modern epic, written by a schoolmaster, who lived part of his life in Sind, it has helped to complete the glamour, which already surrounds the Foreign legion. The theme of this particular story seems to fit in with the background. The love of three brothers for each other, the way they stick together, the triumphant death of Beau, the eldest—all this almost belongs to an age of chivalry long since dead. Yet Beau Geste is a real, life-like character as portrayed by Gary Cooper.

Some years ago one saw the silent screen version of Beau Geste and as the words of the story flashed across the screen in letters, a thrill went through those who sat rooted to their chairs. Perhaps the part of ruthless Sergeant improves in the new picture—his booming voice echoing his ruthlessness and his indomitable will never to submit or yield. For long will one remember his threats with the recurring, "I promise you."

This picture has been admirably timed. The festival week is per-

(Continued in column 3.)

GRAND X'MAS ATTRACTION

THE CAPITOL

To-day 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
Mon. 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Tues. 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
Wed to Fri. 6-30 p.m. only.

THE CELEBRATED DANCER

AUZURIE

and

HER KALAMANDAL OF 26 DANCERS AND MUSICIANS

Music Director:
S. N. TRIPATHI
(formerly of Bombay Talkies)

Prices: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.

Plans open—Book early.

A RARE TREAT For X'MAS

प्रभात चित्र
ITS PRABHAT

PRABHAT'S POPULAR Screen Play

Admi

Directed by SHANTARAM
and starring
SHAHU MODAK & SHANTA HUBLIKAR

16th WEEK AT CENTRAL

To-day, To-morrow & o Tuesday
Daily 4 Shows: 1, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

DRIVE FOR A GENERAL CLEAN-UP

(By J. C. MAITRA)

After reflecting on the last Pentangular Cricket Tournament, it is necessary to find out where Bombay stood in it. A cursory glance at the scores and the bowling analyses wouldn't convince any one that is city did not shine as prominently as the premier cricketing centre in India should. Vijay Merchant was the only player who upheld the prestige of Bombay The performances of L. P. Jai, J B Khot, S. M. Kadri, K. K. Tarapore and D. D. Hindlekar in his own department of wicket-keeping, were far from brilliant. As it was, the number of those participating in the tournament representing this city was small. In fact, only 4 in the final match, 3 among the Hindus and one among the Muslims! Even they, barring Vijay, did not acquit themselves very well.

THE BRIGHTEST CENTRE

The centre which stood out head and shoulders above its fellows was Indore. C. S. Nayudu, J. N. Bhaya, V. S. Hazare, Mushtaq Ali M. M. Jagdale and K. V. Bhandarkar, besides the Major himself presented a grand array of cricketers. Their deeds with the bat and the ball and on the field in general merited high praise—a feather in C. K.'s cap. Jamnagar was also well represented by Vinoo Mankad, S. N. Banerjee and Amarsingh. And the Punjab claimed as usual, a large place in the whole picture, though it did not figure as colourfully as it generally does. Mahomed Nissar, L. Amarnath, Jehangir Khan, Dilawar Hussain and Amir Elahi never rose to the great heights which their past reputations promised.

CAUGHT NAPPING

Fortunately, the M. C. C. is not visiting India this season. If they were, they would have caught us napping and inflicted severe defeats at all centres. Perhaps, our players would have got into their fighting trim in time, if they knew that the M. C. C. were going to come. But the fact remains that most of the players from up-country entered the field without sufficient practice, especially on Bombay wicket It was no wonder, therefore, that they could not produce their best form when they were called upon to do so. It would be worth the while of those, who invite them to see that they are in form, before they enter the Pentangular arena.

THE SOLUTION

The case of Mir Mazhur Ahmed is on all fours with this assertion. I do not know what persuaded the Muslim Selectors to bring him down from Amritsar at the eleventh hour. There appeared to be little to commend him for inclusion in an All-India side There were several others in all the teams who fell in the same category It is absolutely necessary, before anybody is selected to see that he is in his best form. I realise the difficulty of most of the up-country players in finding leisure to come to Bombay for trial or practice matches This problem can be easily solved, if the Pentangular is staged after the Inter-Provincial Tournament has been completed. In that case, the forms of all the players in the country would be declared in time.

DR SUBBAROYAN'S PLEA

Better still it would be, if the Pentangular is abolished altogether, as desired by Dr P Subbaroyan, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. Unfortunately Bombay is so firmly wedded to this festival that it will need almost a revolution to do away with it. Our political leaders are helpless in this case, as in all matters communal. I am afraid Dr. Subbaroyan's suggestion to restrict the selection of players to this Presidency would not carry much favour in the public mind. Of course, the Tournament Committee would stoutly oppose it. As it is bound to lessen the importance and popularity of the Carnival. At any rate, let it be held in February every year, so that it can at least serve the purpose for which it is held namely, the trial of strength between the communities concerned.

BOMBAY'S FALL

Now returning to the point with which I started the article. It is as clear as daylight that Bombay has fallen far from the high position it once held in the cricketing firmament of India. Or it may be the other centres have forged ahead to keep Bombay behind. Of course the latter theory will not be accepted by anybody in this city—imbued as they are with the glorious history of the past. However the fact remains that our players do not compare favourably with the best talents in India.

CAUSES

Is it dearth of material that has brought about this downfall? Or is it lack of interest among them? Anybody with a slight knowledge of the maidans of this city would emphatically declare that it is neither. What is needed is scope, facilities and encouragement at the hands of those who rule cricket in this city. In this category I include not only the Bombay Cricket Association but also the principal Gymkhanas. All of them have large funds at their disposal with which they can help and improve the standard of Bombay's cricket and cricketers. They have only to act with a singleness of purpose and devotion to achieve this end.

B. C. A.'S DUTY

First of all it is incumbent on the B. C. A. to put its own house in order. They must take full charge of all the cricketing activities in this city as a controlling body should. All the clubs and tournaments must be affiliated and all the players registered with them. Anybody outside its ambit is beyond its recognition. After they are all registered, the B. C. A. can and should fix the class and period for each tournament. There should be no clashes and no obstruction. The spheres of each tournament being clearly defined it will be easy to do so.

COMPETITIVE PLAY

I have cried myself hoarse in denouncing the present—or rather the existing worn-out—system of playing friendly matches during the week-ends. It is a well-known fact that they are not taken as seriously as they are not be in the old days. The only way to enhance interest in them is to make them competitive like the County matches of England. If players are completed to play of particular clubs and players of their own class, it will do good to everybody I have written so often about it that I do not feel called upon to labour on the problem at great length now.

EARNEST EFFORTS

As a matter of fact, I have discussed this question with the authorities personally on several occasions. They agree with my views fully. What prevents them from carrying their scheme into effect is the opposition from the office-clubs who are participating in the 'Times of India' Shield Competition and the lukewarm support from the Gymkhanas and clubs. I do not consider these difficulties serious by any means. If the B. C. A. mean business they can translate their ideas into action in no time. What I feel is that earnest efforts have never been made to change the era of old traditions. I understand the B. C. A. propose to move on the matter shortly—let us hope with determination and courage.

CARE OF THE COLTS

Another point which deserves the earnest attention of all those who are interested in the improvement of Bombay's standard is the coaching of our youngsters. The B. C. A. and the Gymkhanas, who are hoarding wealth like misers, should select promising colts from schools and clubs and give them the best coaching possible. Unless a beginning is made from the bottom we shall never reach the top. Scientific and systematic training alone can achieve what haphazard play cannot. Questions of a vital nature like these need to be properly thought out and worked up. Then only the desired result can be attained. Major Nayudu was perfectly right when he said that there were too many place-hunters about in this country, in consequence of which the work suffers A drive for a general clean-up is not only imperative but urgent.

MY INDEBTEDNESS TO THAKKAR BAPA

(Continued from Page 15)

was in this indecisive mood, one day I dropped in to see Thakkar Bapa. He had just received a letter from Gandhiji, asking for volunteers to work in Champaran (Bihar) under him for six months. He asked me whether I would go. I consented immediately, as I thought that for six months at least I would be free from the anxiety of deciding the course of my future life. I was despatched to Champaran in less than forty-eight hours.

But I was not destined to work in Champaran. No sooner I had reached Bettiah (Champaran) than Gandhiji received a letter from my brother, informing him that he was worried on account of my bad health, and requested him to take proper care of me.

Rejected!

Though Gandhiji became favourably impressed towards me, evidently he did not want volunteers, who themselves needed to be looked after. So, in less than 48 hours, I was sent back to Bombay as a rejected candidate. But he strongly advised me to go to Ahmedabad, and join the National School in his Ashram as a teacher.

After consulting my friends in Bombay, I consented to give this proposal a trial for one year. Thus my despatch to Champaran by Thakkar Bapa became the immediate deciding factor of my life. But for that I might have perhaps again taken to law; and then, as a man is unable to change the course of his life very frequently, who knows, I might have stopped there.

But at the right moment, Providence employed Thakkar Bapa to become the controller of the line, by which he desire my life to run. And for this, as for his personal exemplary life, I am so grateful to him. My reverent respects to Thakkar Bapa. May he be blessed.

FREE LIGHT BY RADIO

Free light as a by-product of the family radio is regarded as a feasible proposition by radio engineers in London, although the sets that do it are not yet known to them.

The idea must appeal to a country which not long ago was threateh with a cut of 25 per cent. in domestic electricity supplies, and as wireless sets are working overtime in these blacked-out days the ordinary economics of it are not without point Electricity, at least sufficient for a 60-Watt lamp has to be fed into the average radio set and the engineers see no reason why the energy should not be used to provide real light at some stage of its career through the labyrinth.

In Denmark free light from the radio has certainly arrived according to the display advertisements of a Danish newspaper which has just arrived and a great selling point is made of the financial and physical economy. Denmark is even more concerned than we are about economy in electricity in these days. Unlike Norway, Sweden, and Finland, who get their electricity from water power Denmark has to generate it from imported coal and oil.—"Manchester Guardian"

Master Mohan K. Chikermane, a born-blind singer from Karwar, aged 22, who can be heard almost every month on the radio, is now in Bombay. He had the good fortune to demonstrate his talents before the Maharajas of Mysore and Dharampur.

BARRIERS IN MUSIC MUST GO

Musiri's Advocacy For Workable Synthesis

Bridge Gulf Between Karnataki And Hindustani Systems, Urges Madras Music Conference President

MADRAS, (By Mail).

In the course of his presidential address at the Madras Music Conference Mr. Musiri Subramania Aiyar, paid a tribute to the splendid work that the Academy was doing under the direction of its President, Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, for the promotion of music and the fine arts.

He said that the distinction between North and South Indian music was inappropriate and he suggested that a synthesis must be evolved.

DWELLING ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLASSICAL AND POPULAR MUSIC, THE PRESIDENT UTTERED A WARNING THAT UNDUE EMPHASIS ON "SAHITYA" TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHER ASPECTS OF MUSIC WAS AS UNDESIRABLE AS STRESSING THE TECHNICAL ASPECT TO THE DETRIMENT OF "SAHITYA." IT WAS, HE CONCLUDED, THE DUTY OF ALL LOVERS OF MUSIC TO PRESERVE AND PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE "LAKSHANAS" ON THE SCIENTIFIC EVOLUTION OF WHICH WAS BASED THE TRUE WORTH OF CLASSICAL MUSIC.

DISCOVERY OF TALENTS

The importance of annual conferences such as the present one, Mr. Subramania Aivar continued could not be over-emphasised. They helped to canalise and sustain public enthusiasm and love for the art. They provided valuable opportunities for discussions on matters connected with the practice and the technique of the art. They enabled lovers of music to consider how best its development could be fostered. The performances which formed such a welcome adjunct to the Conference stimulated interest in music. It was, thus, a matter for little surprise that the Annual Conference of the Academy had come to be looked forward to not only by laymen interested in music but by vidwans also. Besides, the Academy offered enormous scope for the discovery of fresh talent. Indeed, it was one of the duties of such a body to do its best to discover and encourage promising young musicians, for it was only then that the development of the art could be ensured. He was glad to be able to say that the Academy had taken special pains in this direction this year and they could all look to the Academy for continued endeavour to foster rising musicians in the years to come.

ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Subramania Aiyar suggested that the Academy should draw up a definite scheme and adopt a clear-cut policy for the encouragement of young musicians of promise. Many of the coming generation of musicians got their training in music classes organised by public bodies, such as the Madras and Annamalai Universities and the Music Academy, and the old tradition of getting training under some of the master-exponents of music was slowly wearing out. The number of men so trained is also dwindling. To approach these Universities and secure their co-operation for the selection of proficient men for the performances organised by the Academy would be an easy way of fostering talent. This would result in maintaining contact between the University-trained men and the training centres. It would also satisfy Vidwans trained otherwise and help to establish closer relations between the Academy and the Universities. The Academy would also do well to keep an eye on persons giving performances on the Radio with a view to encouraging the deserving among them.

At the successive annual conferences, Mr. Subramania Aiyar continued, learned discussions were conducted on the technique of 'Ragas' and 'Raga Lakshanas'. But it would be so much effort wasted if the conclusions reached by learned and able musicians as a result of such discussions were not translated into practice by exponents of the art. Unless steps were taken to revise instructional methods in accordance with these decisions, it would be very difficult, almost impossible, to give effect to those considered resolutions in the practice of the art. In this connection, they should seek the co-operation of the Universities and other bodies engaged in the work of instruction. Their representatives might be invited to the discussions in the Subjects' Committee and efforts should be made to persuade them to give effect to the resolutions adopted in their instructional classes. There was, thus, great need and scope for co-operative work as between the Academy and the Universities in the field of music and other fine arts.

HINDUSTANI AND KARNATAKI MUSIC

Indian music had developed along two parallel lines into two schools, Indian and North Indian, and, Mr. Subramania Aiyar observed, it almost looked as if there was no place in either for the other. While indulging in conventional praise, the votaries of neither school seemed to enjoy music belonging to the other system. Many persons held the view that in these days when they were striving for national unity in all directions, such a distinction in the field of music was inappropriate. But no advocate of this view had yet evolved any workable scheme for a synthesis. Without a conscious effort no reform, however welcome, could be brought about. The first step towards this objective, he thought, would be to initiate students of music in the primary 'Lakshanas' of the two systems and enable them to practise them. They should urge the Madras and the Annamalai Universities to introduce such a reform in the teaching of music in the classes conducted by them. Music schools in North India should also move in this direction and introduce teaching of South Indian music in their classes. When it was realised that the two systems of music were alike offsprings of the Indian genius and were closely associated, despite apparent diversities due to local conditions, they would find that there could be no insuperable difficulty in exponents of music becoming equally proficient in both systems and North Indians enjoying South Indian music as their own and 'vice versa.' South India had to some extent gone ahead in this matter and many North Indian tunes had been adopted in South Indian musical compositions. He would plead for a similar adoption of South Indian tunes for North Indian musical pieces.

South Indian music, the President continued, was rich in its 'Sahitya' and he doubted if the treasures of Jayadeva, Kshetrajna, Tyagayyar, Dikshitar and Shyama Sastri could ever be excelled or new 'Varna-mettus' devised. But unless they kept on striving in this direction, they might cease to progress. The example of learned composers like Mr. Muthia Bhagavatar, Mr. Papanasam Sivan, Mr. Vasudevachar and the late Mr. Kotiswara Aiyar should encourage and spur them to activity in this respect.

POPULAR AND CLASSICAL MUSIC

The essential difference between popular and classical music was that while the one merely pleased by its melody the other pleased also by its technical perfection. People not conversant with technique might not enjoy the technical elaboration of music as they did the "Sahitya". But technique elaboration was an essential aspect of classical music and "ragas". That was the reason why ancient masters and authors of treatises on classical music took great pains to conserve the distinctive characteristics of "ragas". Their music was woven round "ragas" and all their ramifications, which in turn were made up of combinations of "swaras". Each musician could miltiply these combinations and elaborate the "raga" according to his "manodharma" and the scope for such elaboration was unlimited.

"Sahitya" was an important aspect, though only one of the aspects, of music. Indifference in the matter of "Sahitya" was due, in his opinion, to the fact that musicians were apt to rely for effect more on their rendering of "ragas". This seemed to accord with the attitude of hearers of music also, who enjoyed music albeit they understood very little of the "Sahitya" of the piece rendered. This was not peculiar to South India; he had noticed a similar tendency in the North also. It was no doubt a welcome feature that this drawback was slowly being removed.

There were others, the President continued, who were inclined to look upon "Sahitya" as all that mattered in music and that "Pallavis, Swaras" and other such "musical gymnastics" should be eliminated altogether. Undue emphasis on "Sahitya" to the exclusion of the other aspects of music was as undesirable as stressing the technical aspect to the detriment of "Sahitya". In the best music, there was a harmonious balancing of these varied attributes.

A new type of music was slowly developing, owing to other influences, which helped to emphasise the importance of "Sahitya". Pieces designed to stir up man's emotions, rouse his patriotic fervour or stimulate his "Bhakti" were becoming popular. Their appeal lay not in their music but in their text. It would be wrong to judge classical music by these standards. Theirs was the transient brilliance of lightning and gave delight for the moment while the pleasure that classical music could give was more enduring and more substantial. This was due to the perfection of their technique and the scientific evolution of their "Lakshanas". It was, therefore, the duty of all lovers of art to preserve and promote the study of these "Lakshanas". He hoped the discussions at the Conference would help them in this task.

KRISHNARAO PANDIT'S RECITALS

Able Exponent Of Gwalior School

(From A Correspondent)

Krishnarao Pandit, the Durbar Musician of Gwalior State gave a series of concerts in Bombay and suburbs during his recent visit. A Khylia of a rare type, the Pandit represents the glory of the Gwalior school and its unique stylisation. The Pandit gave a fine exhibition of his talents in rendering Khyals in Gaud Kamodh and Malkaus-Bahar and regaled music fans with Kafi Tappa and some fine varieties of Thumri. Possessing an inexhaustible stock of the Classic composition of Sadhrang the Taranas of Nathan Pir Buksh and Tappas of old masters, the Pandit does not merely depend on the so-called machanics and mathematics of technique in his 'Alap' but truly interprets the soul and spirit of the composer in full and expressive style, without taking liberties with it for the sake of acrobatic supremacy to please the gallery. Possessing the mastery of 'Thal', he is at ease in 'Jalad' as typified in his 'taranas' His infinite variations in reaching the 'sam', by a series of crosscuts and short circuits add to the element of surprise and the dramatic. But sometimes the Pandit is handicapped for want of a pre-possessing voice which will rise equal to the grandeur of his imagery. Unfortunately, it gives the appearance of a cramped style lacking in vocal velocity which a full-throated voice will easily turn into 'hits' much to the delight of the lay man. But this disappointment of the average music fan is not more intriguing than the despair of the 'high-brow' which is sometimes nonplussed by the grandeur of the stylisation and the majesty of the composition. Herein lies the greatness of the Gwalior school where high traditions have been built up by master-minds like Huddu Khan Brothers, the well-known Rahamat Khan and the late Nissar Hussein. The late Shankar Pandit the father of Krishna Pandit and his brother Eknath Pandit are the disciples of the late Huddu Khan and Nissar Hussein. The Gwalior Durbar deserves all praise for doing yeoman service to the cause of music by its patronage to musicians and keeping valuably traditions alive.

BANK CHAIRMAN JAILED

HUBLI, Dec. 22.

The Additional District and Sessions Judge Dharwar delivered judgment yesterday in the case known as Hubli Land Mortgage misappropriation case sentencing the Chairman, Rao Sahib Chuna Basappa Shirahatti to three months imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500 and Kulkarni, who was a clerk in the Bank to three months imprisonment Hegde, who was the Manager of the bank was acquitted.—A. P.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.99 lakhs to the City Corporation for the execution of repairs to Bridges, for the construction of hawkers' stalls in markets and for the construction of markets.—United Press.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Lady Owner Scores A Treble

DOMINIC TRIUMPHS IN AGA SHAMSUDDIN PLATE

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

There was again a large crowd to witness the sport at Mahalaxmi. It was a good day for people who followed the money as most of the winners were either favourites or very well-backed.

For Mrs. Justice, a new patron of the sport, it was indeed a triumphant day. Monte Carlo, Dominic and Houdini won in her colours, and I should think, it is the first occasion at Mahalaxmi when a lady patron has scored a treble. Dominic, out for the first time this season, won over six furlongs against some very smart sprinters and is, without a doubt, one of the most remarkable horses who has raced on this side.

T. M. Goculdas, the successful trainer, was the recipient of warm congratulations from his numerous friends and it is to be hoped he will carry on the good work.

Both the Daily Double and Treble were won, the latter returning a dividend of Rs. 2,504-8.

Two the best backed in the race for the Tekrit Plate, Division I, Astafar Allah and Aneed were in the fighting. The former scored comfortably with Mahmud Khan astride. Not too smartly away Aneed came around the turn a trifle wide and though he finished on well, was beaten for second place by Gold Deposit, a newcomer of whom more should be heard.

FAVOURITE OBLIGES

Backers were on the right thing when making King Hilal the best to stand in the Tekrit Plate Mr. A. L. J. Talib's speedy grey, however had to be hard ridden to hold Lu'ayb in an exciting finish. Only a short head separated the pair at the important end. Silver Mine, always handy was third and Maazan fourth. Jambal, got away slowly, was quickly up with the leaders but gave up the struggle a furlong from home.

The market rage and backed to the exclusion of all else. Limelight was unexpectedly beaten in the Punjab Plate by Resperator who came with a strong run to head the favourite in the last stride. It was the son of Celebrator's first winning success and from the way he shaped will be adding to this success. Discard ran into the minor placing and is obviously useful.

There was a ready backing for Maratha Emperor in the Kempton Park Plate, though he had not shown any form. Monte Carlo, recently promoted and Kingsbury had their supporters. In a slow run race, Monte Carlo came along to score in easy fashion from Kingsbury, Oceanus accounting for the beaten others. The favourite finished last a tired horse and it will be sometime before he is solid enough to win a race.

OBAID SEEN TO ADVANTAGE

Very judiciously handled by Obaid, Toholla won the Sion Plate with some degree of comfort, and as he was very well-backed, was a popular winner. Amin al Iraq was the next best and King of Diamonds, ridden by Naji Dawood, kept his stable mate out of the lesser placing. I thought Saif al Nusser most unlucky to be squeezed out below the distance and but for this mishap he would have given the winner plenty to do.

In the Mahim Plate nothing was better backed than Eastern Pride and the Kashmir colt made no mistake, winning as he pleased from Rose Apple and Mahboob. The three year-old son of Silveris is so well just now that he must be adding to this success. Redouble was well fancied but he was there for only six furlongs and then fell away.

A smart lot of runners donned silk for the important Aga Shamshuddin Plate, Chhatrasal and Steel Helmet were joint favourites at the bell and there was support for Dancing Comet and Dominic. Victory belonged to Dominic who thus won on his first appearance this season. Jovial Prince kept Steel Helmet at bay for the position of runner-up but the first three were only separated by two short heads.

HASSINA COMES UP AGAIN

Mr. H. Cartwright's smart filly Hassina came home like the good thing she was thought to be in the December Handicap. Quickly recovering from a slow beginning she came through the field to beat Scotch very easily. Circus Girl could have been nearer than third had Brace displayed more enterprise, but that she will score over a longer course I have no doubt Not Out, still high up in the weights was fourth and Mona Liza without being placed run very forward.

Obviously well fancied by his connections Houdini recorded an easy success in the Queensland Plate at the expense of Meddlesome, Lord Byron and several others. The success of the gelding son of the Black Abbot completed a grand treble for Mrs. Justice and T. M. Goculdas, the trainer.

THE TEKRIT PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1939, once 4lbs; twice 7lbs, oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Mr. R. S. Irani's ASTAFER ALLAH 8-9 Mahomed Khan 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GOLD DEPOSIT 8-0 (cd. 8-5) G. Mohiddin 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's ANEED 8-0 (cd. 8-6) Sulaiman Hamad 3
Haji Ahmed Sallo's AL MUNTASIR 8-0 (cd. 8-5) Naji Dawood 4

Did not run:—Sarie al Iraq.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 23 1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 52 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite: Aneed.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE TEKRIT PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1939. once 4lbs. twice 7lbs, oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs

Mr. A. L. J. Talib's KING HILAL 8-7 Evans 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's LU'AYB 8-13 Cook 2
Mr. M. B. Wacha's SILVER MINE 9-3 (cd. 8-12) K. Hassan 3

Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's MAAZAN 8-0 Jadhav .. 4

Did not run:—Rafat Beg.

Won by Short head, 1 length short head.

Time: 1min. 25secs.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 67 and Rs. 56 for places.

Favourite King Hilal.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE PUNJAB PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2.500; Second Rs. 1.000; Third Rs. 500.

For Indian Horses in Class "A" 3 years old only. maidens at the time of starting. W. A. raised 4lbs. Allowance—Fillies allowed 3lbs.

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's RESPERATOR 8-7 Maxwell 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's LIMELIGHT 8-7 Britt 2
Mrs. Justice's DISCARD 8-4 (cd. 7-13) Jadhav 3
Messrs. Osman Chotani and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCESS MUMTAZ 8-4 Evans 4

Did not run:—Finis, Formosa and Oh Yeah.

Won by head, 3 lengths, short head.

Time: 1min. 3 3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 83 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 13 and Rs. 27 for places.

Favourite: Limelight.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs 1,350; Third Rs. 900.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. Justice's MONTE CARLO, 7-9, Whiteside 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's KINGSBURY, 8-0, Evans 2
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's OCEANUS, 8-5, Marrable .. 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's DIGNITARY, 8-12, Md. Khan 4

All ran.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1 3|4 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 2 minute, 9 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by T. M. Goculdas.

THE SION PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs 1.200; Third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. M. D. Petit's TOHALLA, 8-8, (cd. 8-9), Obaid 1
Mr. J. T. Lalvani's AMIN AL IRAQ, 8-0, Brace 3

Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING OF DIAMOND, 8-6, Naji Dawood .. 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER, 8-3, Evans .. 4

Not run: Legion 9-4, Firpo 8-3.

Won by 1 length, 1 1|4 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time: 2 minutes, 22 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 22 and Rs. 42 for places.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3.500; Second Rs. 1.000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Class IV

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's EASTERN PRIDE, 8-10. Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSE APPLE, 8-1, Cook 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's MAHBOOB. 8-6. Ende 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT. 9-2. Md. Khan . 4

Not run: Black Magic 8-6,

Won by 2 lengths. shorthead, neck.

Time: 1 minute, 28 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 27 and Rs. 44 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000; Second Rs. 3,500; Third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mrs. Justice's DOMINIC, 8-7, Meekings 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's JOVIAL PRINCE, 7-10, Whiteside 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's STEEL HELMET, 8-0, Britt 3
H. H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHHATRASAL, 8-9, Cook 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 33, Rs. 49 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by T. M. Goculdas.

THE DECEMBER HANDICAP. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third R 300.

A Handicap for Mares and Fillies in the Class IV.

Mr. H. Cartwright's HASSINA, 8-9, Evans 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's SCOTCH. 7-12, Whiteside 2

(Continued on page 22.)

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Royal Romance Shapes Well

The following gallops were noted through the week at Mahaluxmi.

(From Our Track Correspondent.)

LOCH NESS (Britt) and TALKLESS (R. Boy) were sent nine furlongs at a nice pace. Former better.

ROYAL ROMANCE (Johnstone) strode out freely in a strong pace nine furlongs span. Very well.

VIDALIN (Eude) went a nice pace nine furlongs

LE DUC (Marrable) moved well in a ten furlongs gallop. Very unreliable.

PRESSMAN (Marrable) covered ten furlongs at a strong pace.

GANGASAGAR II (R. Boy) beat CASH (Cook) in a ten furlongs spin. Latter improving.

POMPEIAN (Britt) gave a speedy display over six furlongs. Fit.

FAUGHAN HILL (Johnstone) was superior to MY BILL (R. Boy) and KNIGHT JILL (R. Boy) in a run over the seven.

ADVANCE (K. Hassan) pleased in a dash over the six. He has improved.

GIRVAN (Bell), MYTHICAL MONK (Gethin) and BRELAN (R. Boy) jumped out togetner over a mile. They finished well together.

DICK TAPPER (R. Boy) came at a good pace over a mile and pleased.

MARK YOU (Maxwell) held COEUR BRULE (Bullock) in a pace mile spin.

OSMAN PASHA (Meekings) was much better than GOBLIN (R. Boy) on a five furlongs.

BLUE BONNET (R. Boy) was quite good when doing five furlongs.

THOUSAND DOLLARS (R. Boy) was sent a pace mile. Very satisfactory.

GAURISHANKER (Johnstone) shaped excellently over seven furlongs.

DAHMAN FADHIL (Malavich) and MISBAH AL MULUK (R. Boy) had a good try-out over seven furlongs. They shaped very well.

SA'AD FARUQ (Cook) outstayed SABHAN HAMED (Malavich) over a mile.

Note:—MISS PEGGY, BASTION AND GAUL.

40 MILLION POUNDS SAVED AND LENT TO GOVERNMENT

Response To "Lend To Defend" Appeal

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The nation has made a magnificent response to the "Lend to defend" appeal. During the four weeks in which the Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates have been available, over 40 million Sterling has been saved, and lent to the Government. Bonds to the value of 21 million Sterling have been sold, and Savings Certificates to the value of 19 million.—Reuter.

"FINNISH ARMIES' ADMIRABLE RESISTANCE"

Daladier's Statement To Ministers

PARIS, Dec. 23.

In the Cabinet, to-day, M. Daladier made a statement laying special stress on assistance, to enable Finland to resist the invaders. With a map, he pointed out the admirable resistance the Finnish armies had hitherto made and demonstrated the serious setbacks of the Russians.

The fact that the statement lasted 105 minutes is regarded in semi-official circles as indicating its importance.

At the end of the meeting, the Ministers unanimously expressed satisfaction at the detailed information given them, concerning diplomatic and military situation, especially as regards Finland.—Reuter.

"ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES"

PESHAWAR, Dec. 22.

A Gazette notification says that the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province is hereby pleased to declare under sub-rule (3) of Rule 34 of the Defence of India Rules that all grains, other foodstuffs and Indian manufactured cloth shall constitute "essential commodities" for the purposes of sub-rule (6) (h) of the said Rule within the limits of Bannu District.—United Press.

FIRE IN MIRROR AND PICTURE-FRAME SHOP

A mirror and picture frame shop in Daginawala Building at Abdur Rahman Street was aflame late on Saturday night. Six fire brigades from all over the city were on the scene on receiving an alarm and the Fire-Chief, Mr. N. Coombs personally conducted the operations.

The firemen had to effect entry into the shop by breaking open the front-door to cope with the fire.

On entering they were confronted with tongues of flame which they brought under control in no time. Finally when it was brought under control, the sight of frames without mirrors or pictures, greeted them" as a fireman remarked. Some burnt coir of a burnt-sofa was also found in the shop.

By their prompt action the firemen prevented the fire from spreading to half-a-dozen shops in the same building as well as to shops nearby.

The building is of old style and a one-storeyed one at that and comprises dwellings on the first floor.

The Princess Street Police were also on the scene.

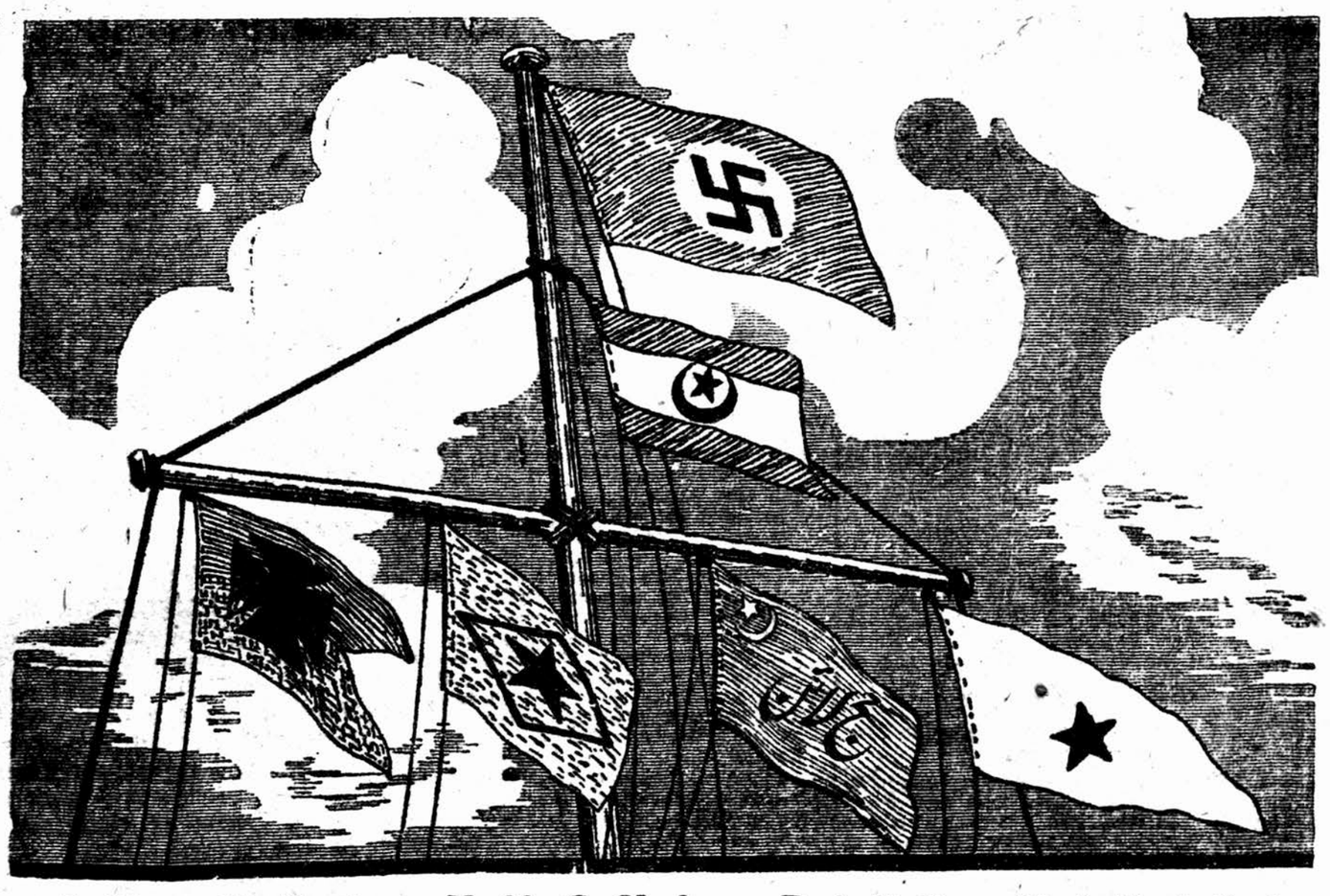
Federation Of Indian Chambers Of Commerce

A meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was held in the Committee Room of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay on Saturday. Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar presided.

Besides routine matters, the Committee considered the question of addressing a representation to the Government of India on the question of control of prices under the Defence of India Rules.

Mahim Fair To Begin To-morrow

The annual Mahim Fair begins to-morrow and will continue till January 3.



JHANDA UNCHA RAHE HAMARA

The Bombay Steam Falls in Step with the March of National Shipping.

BENGAL CONGRESSMEN FOR PROPER LINE OF ACTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, met this afternoon, and requested the Secretary to convene, at an early date, a general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, to review the situation arising out of the resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha, regarding the Bengal Congress affairs and to determine the proper line of action for Congressmen in this province.—United Press.

SECRETARY ISSUES CHALLENGE

"Working Committee's Charges Baseless"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Maulana Asnraruddin Choudhry, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has issued a lengthy statement regarding the Working Committee's resolution on the Bengal Congress affairs.

He says that the resolution has reduced the Bengal P. C. C. to impotence, if not nullity. On most important matters, it has superseded the Bengal P.C.C. It has further over-ridden the Bengal P.C.C. constitution and the B P. C. C. rules, and invested a caucus with the rights, privileges and powers which properly belong to the B. P. C. C. The action of the Working Committee was high-handed, unconstitutional and 'ultra vires.'

Regarding the charges of the Working Committee against the B. P. C. C., he declares that the accusations have no leg to stand upon. They had given unstinted co-operation to the Election Tribunal, and given effect to the decision about the Rajshahi Congress Committee. As for the audit reports he says: "The auditors and the Congress President behaved as if we were in the dock It is possible to detect slight irregularities in our accounts as in the accounts of any, including the Behar P. C. C. and Bombay P. C. C., but I challenge anybody to state that there is any serious irregularity or discrepancy in the accounts." He states that the Election Tribunal and the "Ad Hoc' Committee are partisan bodies.—United Press.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru leaving the Rest-House, Wardha, after the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting.

STATE-OWNED RLY. EARNINGS LOOK UP

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

The increase in Indian State-owned Railway earnings has been maintained for the ten days ending December 10, during which the amount earned was Rs. 296 lakhs or Rs 33 lakhs more than for the corresponding period in the previous year.

The total earnings during the financial year up to December 10 amounted to Rs. 64.60 crores or Rs. 103 lakhs more than in the previous year.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA GANDHI SEVA SANGH

WARDHA, December 23

The President of the all-India Gandhi Seva Sangha told the "United Press" that the annual session of the Sangha will be held from February 20 to 26, both days inclusive at Malikanda in Dacca District Mahatma Gandhi is expected to be present.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU INTERVIEWED

WARDHA, Dec. 22

Rashtrapathi Rajendra Prasad when approached by the "United Press" and asked if the main resolution would be an improvement on Allahabad said with a smile: "What improvement can there be in the resolution. The improvement is expected in the hearts of the people."

Babu Rajendra Prasad who has been suffering from various complaints before he arrived here will take rest here until the middle of January, when he will be required to go to Patna to sign the report of the Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by the ex-Congress Government of Bihar.

He told the "United Press" that the next venue of the Working Committee's meeting as also the time was not finally fixed.—United Press.

JAWAHARLAL FOR AMRITSAR

Will Attend Hindustan Boy Scouts Rally

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

According to a telegram received by the office of the Provincial Congress Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving at Amritsar on December 30 in connection with the rally of the All-India Hindusthan Boy Scouts Association to be celebrated from December 27 to 30.

He is expected to visit Lahore where the Provincial Congress Committee is arranging for a public meeting to be addressed by him. Mr. Sampurnanand, ex-Minister of U.P. is also arriving at Amritsar on December 27 to attend the same function.—United Press.

LEADERS LEAVE WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 23

Dr. Prafula Ghosh left for Calcutta today.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has gone to Delhi to see his ailing daughter. He is expected to return within three days and will halt here for one day 'en route' to Madras. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are leaving this evening.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar is arriving at Wardha this afternoon to inaugurate the Wardha District Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangha annual rally. It is understood that the Gandhi Sewa Sangha sixth conference will be held at Malikanda.—A. P.

On The Air

SUNDAY, DEC. 24.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. A I R Melody Trio. 5-5 A I R Rhythm Trio. 5-10 Vilayat Khan. 5-30 A Violin recital by P. S. Mukerjee. 5-40 Memories. 6-15 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 6-30 For Villagers Only. 7-15 Next Week's Programmes. 7-25 Anwar Khan 7-40 Lachhi Ram. 8 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-20 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-25 Rashid Ahmad. 8-40 Vilayat Khan. 8-50 A Surbahar recital by an A I R artist. 10 Christmas Carols (English and Hindustani).

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 6-50 Lachhi Ram. 7-5 Rashid Ahmad. 7-15 to 7-25 As in Delhi 1. 7-25 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 7-35 Vilayat Khan. 7-50 Anwar Khan. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Musical Miniatures.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the Countryside. 6-30 Christmas Carol Service (relayed from Lahore Cathedral). 7-20 Bhai Lal. 7-40 Rabab recital by Faiz Fareed. 7-45 Malika Pukhraj of Jammu. 8 Clarionet recital by Feroz Din. 8-5 Geet Mala 8-25 Review of next week's programmes. 8-30 A Discussion: Movement to Eradicate alleged obscenity from University text books is unsound. 8-50 Noor Jahan. 9-50 Bhai Lal. 10-15 Malika Pukhraj.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Prabhat Sandesh. 8-7 Two Bhajans. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Songs from the Screen 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Bai Azambai of Kolhapur. 9-45 String Music. 9-55 Roshan Ali of Hyderabad. 10-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-20 Anandji B. Pandya. 10-30 Shanta Hublikar. 10-40 K. Khan of Dharwar. 10-50 Manhar Barwe. 11-15 Compositions of D. Amel. 11-25 Roshan Ali. 11-40 Vidhavana-Asun: Gujarati song. 11-50 Light and Lively. 12-5 p.m The Airvoice Sextet. 12-15 E. G. Pargaonker. 12-27 Manhar Barwe. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Rathori-Bairu: Gujarati play. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 5 A Light Selection. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Gujarati songs. 5-45 Two Ghazals. 5-55 Two Orchestras 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Anandji B. Pandya. 6-25 M. Umar Khan. 6-35 Roshan Ali. 7 E. G. Pargaonkar. 7-20 Ghulam Mustafa. 7-35 Shambharavi Mulgi: Marathi musical comedy. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 This Christmas: Message by Archbishop of Bombay. 8-45 Parsekar: Violin. 8-55 Musical interlude. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English followed by a relay of the B B C news bulletin. 9-45 B B C Play. 10-15 The Salvation Army. 10-30 Late news.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Songs from Sindh. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Duets. 8-50 Music of the South. 9 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Meera and Party. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1. 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Bhajans. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Dadras. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Azambai. 8-25 to 8-55 As in Bombay 1. 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9 Ninety Minutes in Variety. 10-30 Late news.

Lucknow Programme

283.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Anis Khatoon. 6-22 Kumari Rajkumari Shivpuri. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Rat Ki Rani: Allegorical representation through music, songs and dances. 7-20 Anis Khatoon: Two Ghazals. 7-32 Aksar Shab-i-Tanhai Men: Feature poem. 7-42 Kumari Rajkumari Shivpuri. 7-50 Anis Khatoon. 8 Appraising Our Music: Light or classical: Talk in Hindustani. 8-15 Kumari Rajkumari Shivpuri: Bhajan. 8-20 If Lucknow were on the Air in 1839 A.D., 3: Talks. 8-50 Anis Khatoon. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Christmas Down the Ages.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

6-30 p.m. Three Songs. 5-50 Pablo Casals: 'Cello. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Ashutosh Das. 7-35 Hasi Burman. 7-50 Nauka-Khanda: Pala Kirtan. 9 X'mas Carols by the Salvation Army. 9-45 to 11 As in Calcutta 2.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

DACCA RADIO STATION

Most Modern Equipment

The 5 K.W. transmitting equipment installed at Dacca Station of the All-India Radio is one of the most modern broadcast equipments capable of giving a high order of performance and efficiency.

A unique feature of the equipment is the self-radiating mast aerial system.

The mast at Dacca is of 180 feet height and is provided with a capacity top to increase its effective height. The earth system which forms part of the aerial system consists of 120 radial copper wires each of length equal to approximately 3/8th the operating wavelength of the station.

Another unusual feature of the equipment is the absence of rotating machinery whose use until recently was considered unavoidable for transmitters of 5 K. W. power.

The transmitter employs a quartz crystal oscillator for maintaining a high order of frequency stability and high power Class B. Modulation in its final stage. The modulator in this system consumes at an average 1/3rd the amount of power required in the older systems employing choke control or low power modulation systems.

The Control Room is the nerve centre of a broadcasting house and controls the incoming and outgoing programmes from the studios to the transmitting station.

PUSH A BUTTON

By the simple pushing of button all the operations of this great transmission station are thrown into action. Two minutes after pressing the button the transmitter is ready to go on the air. Power supply comes to the station at 3,000 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, by means of a six mile underground cable from the power station at Dacca.

The Dacca Broadcasting Station is primarily intended to give a first grade direct ray service to Dacca but it is also capable of giving similar service to cities within a radius of 50-100 miles of the station and a certain measure of service to East Bengal as a whole. The estimated field strength at the remotest part of the city is 40 millivolts per metres and about 80 millivolts at the side of the city nearest to the transmitter. Field strength measurements recently carried out corroborated the above figures.

Unlike other stations Dacca will take the news by radio link from the Central News Organization of All-India Radio, Delhi, from the beginning of its service. A temporary receiving centre has been provided for this purpose. Soon Dacca will have a first rate receiving centre using diversity reception like that installed in Bombay and Trichinopoly

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-30 p.m. to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Christmas Eve Revels. 10-35 Relay From Firpo's (Contd.)

Dacca Programme

257 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Lily Ghose. 5-10 Apanga Chakravarti. 5-25 Utpala Ghose. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Hiren Burman. 6-5 Godhuli: Musical sketch. 6-30 Radha Govinda Das. 6-45 Utpala Ghose. 7 Biraj Mohan Das 7-30 A Prelude to Night by A I R Orchestra. 7 40 Apanga Chakravarti. 7 50 Hiren Burman. 8 Nirmala Roy. 8-25 Monoranjan Mukerjee. 9-5 Radha Gobinda Das. 9-45 Nirmala Roy. 10-5 Biraj Mohan Das

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Shrimati T. K. Radhalakshmi: Voice. 4-30 Puzzle Corner 4-43 The Messiah, 5 Carnatic Orchestra: Light tunes. 5-20 Desamangalam Subramanya Iyer: Veena. 6-5 Music on the stage. 6-35 Songs from the stage. 6-50 Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar: Voice. 7-50 Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar: Voice. 9 The Indian Heptarchy, 7. England in India: Talk. 9-45 The Messiah, 8: Handel

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 p.m. to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Desamangalam Subramanya Iyer: Veena.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental Overture. 5-20 Kivalur Subramania Iyer: Vocal. 6-5 For the Villages. 6-30 Shrimati Lalitangi: Vocal. 7 Arangetru: Hindustani airs 7-15 Shah: Talk on Chess. 7-50 Parur Sundaram Iyer: Violin. 8-30 Shrimati Lalitangi: Vocal. 9-45 Parur Sundaram Iyer: Violin.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Sharada Bai—music. 5-50 Khaja M. Baig—music. 6 "Telugu Literature" talk by Mr. K. Khan. 6-15 Kishenlal—music. 6-45 Sharada Bai—music. 7 to 7-30 For Children (Urdu). 7-30 Khaja M. Baig—music. 7-50 Orchestra—'Nautch ki Dhun.' 8-45 Sharada Bai—music. 9-05 Kishenlal—music 9-30 Khaja M. Baig—music. 9-40 Sharada Bai—music.

Java Programme

(17. 19 and 21 metres)

15-03 Concert. 16-00 Divine Service. 17-15 Titbits 18-00 Merkelbach concert. 18-30 Nirom Orchestra. 20-30 Van Beethoven. 21-45 Divine service.

London Stock Exchange

On the Stock Exchange, in view of the approaching holiday, Friday's markets were surprisingly active with chief attention being paid to gilt-edged and Kaffirs. The first group showed substantial gains while Kaffirs moved fractionally higher Wall Street opened irregular.—Reuter.

LEAGUERS IN CONFUSION

"Deliverance Day" Ends In Fiasco

AJMER, Dec. 23.

Attempts of the local Muslim League to observe "Deliverance Day" and to pass the draft resolution after the Juma prayers in Durgah proved unsuccessful.

The resolution was strongly opposed by Ghazi Mohiuddin, General Secretary, All-India Khilafat Committee after which supporters of the Muslim League left the meeting in confusion.—A. P.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

A deputation on behalf of Ahmedabad District Muslim League waited on His Excellency the Governor to-day and submitted a memorial containing alleged grievances and injustices done to the Muslims during the past two and a half years of Congress regime in the province. The Governor heard the deputation and promised to make an enquiry.—A. P.

SEC. 144 FOR 25th & 26th

Gorakhpur Situation Normal

GORAKHPUR, Dec. 23.

Following the yesterday's clash, an order under Section 144 has been promulgated by the District Magistrate, banning the assembly of more than five persons, excepting at the site of the Ansar Conference, and carrying of lathis or any other weapons till night between 25th and 26th December. There is complete absence of panic in the town. Shops opened this morning and normal activities have been resumed. The Police are taking necessary precautions and the patrol is continuing.

Armed guards have been placed at the scene of yesterday's clash and the Gita Press. The total number of injured treated at the hospital, is reported to be 43. Three persons who were seriously injured are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Disturbance has in no way affected the progress of the Ansar Exhibition which was opened yesterday.—A. P.

TAMIL NAD CONFERENCE.

CHINGLEPUT, Dec. 21.

The 41st Tamil Nad Provincial Conference will be held at Conjeevaram, on the 27th and 28th, January, 1940, near Athur 2 miles from Chingleput.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been invited to open the Conference.—United Press.

SATURDAY'S RACES AT MAHALUXMI

(Continued from page 20.)

Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's CIRCUS GIRL, 8-5, Brace 3

Mr. A. Svamvur's NOT OUT, 9-0, Meekings 4

Not run: Eastern Queen 8-9, Reliable 7-5.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 15. Rs 32 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. Justice's HOUDINI, 7-10, Whiteside 1

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MEDDLESOME, 9-0, Maxwell 2

Mr. A. Svamvur's LORD BYRON, 8-1, Brace 3

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's PEPITA, 8-4, Britt 4

Not run: Chanak 8-1.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 22. Rs. 23 and Rs. 69 for places.

Winner trained by T. M. Gokuldas.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940.

New York: December 23.

Previous closing 10.75
To-day's opening ..... closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

MARCH 1940.

Liverpool: December 23.

Previous closing 8.39
To-day's opening ..... closed.
Broach April/May Expectation ..... Rs. 309.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York: December 23.

The New York Cotton Market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay: December 23.

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 304 and improved to Rs. 309/8 on buying support, particularly from Calcutta Operators. The market closed finally at Rs. 309.

EXCHANGES:

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: December 23.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.12) 30.12
London on Milan (77.75) 77.75
London on Shanghai (0-4 7/16 to 0-4 7/8) 0-4 7/16 to 0-4 7/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4 to 1-2 11/32) 1-2 1/4 to 1-2 11/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay: December 23.

Wheat January	4	6	9
Wheat May	5	1	0
Linseed May	9	3	0
Groundnuts Febry.	40	11	6
Castorseeds May	56	12	0
Cottonseeds Janry.	26	11	0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay: December 23.

Silver Ready	61	0	0
Silver Magsar	61	2	0
Silver Posh	61	14	0
Gold Ready	41	12	0
Gold Magsar	41	14	0
Gold Posh	42	0	0
Sovereigns	26	11	0

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET.

Karachi: December 23.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind Jan. 29/14; Punjab Jan. 22/14; Desi American Jan. 32/9. Tone: Steady.

Wheat Jan. 32/7/9; March 33/8/3; July 35/4/9. Tone: Steady.

Gram Jan. 37/8; March 38/1.

Toria Febry. 48/15; March 50/1/6.

Cottonseeds Jan. 23/11/3; March 24/7/9.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET.

Ahmedabad: December 23.

The following are closing quotations:—

Calico 798/8; Ambika 296/8; Gujarat Cotton 21; Jubilee 305; Jupiter 137; Motilal Hirabhai 34/8; Marsden 121/8; Monograme 81; Ordinary 417.

Choitram And Manzilgah

KARACHI, Dec. 21.

Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"It has been brought to my notice that some responsible people have been circulating that I and Prof. Ghansham Jethanand, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, told Mr. G. M. Syed, M.L.A. (Muslim League), on the occasion of our interview with him that we were agreeable in handing over Manzilgah Muslims without referring the question to an impartial tribunal or a representative Committee. Such statement is without any foundation. In our discussions with Mr. Syed, the following formula was laid down as the basis for the settlement of the Manzilgah question:

(1) A representative committee to be appointed to explore all avenues to come to an agreed solution

(2) All agitation to stop till final agreed solution is arrived at —United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 23

Following a decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 297 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 302 on scattered buying. At the rise there was renewed long liquidation and prices declined to the opening level of Rs. 297. There was some buying at this level which imported steadiness and prices improved to Rs. 302/8. Some operators are transferring purchases of Broach A/M delivery to the later month.

The market remained steady and closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G Broach:—			
April/May	Rs.	304	8 0
July/August		310	8 0
Fine M G Oomra:—			
December/January		269	0 0
March		272	0 0
F G M G Bengal:—			
December/January		219	8 0
March		221	8 0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Dec 22

Sakel January	20.20+30
Sakel March	19.90+40
Giza January	18.68+31
Giza March	18.61+29
Ashmouni December	17.25+22
Ashmouni February	17.35+24

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 22

Broach A/M highest 314 lowest 299 closing at 5-30 p.m. 300

Broach J/A highest 321 lowest 306 closing at 5-30 p.m. 307

Oomra D/J highest 274 lowest 263 closing at 5-30 p.m 264

Oomra March highest 278 lowest 267 closing at 267 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 224 lowest 215 closing 217

Bengal March highest 226 1/2 lowest 217 closing at 5-30 p.m. 218 1/2

Night session. Broach A/M opened Rs. 300, highest Rs. 302 1/2, lowest Rs. 295 1/2, closed Rs. 299. Broach J/A closed Rs. 306.

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M below Liverpool May 151 points

Difference Broach A/M above New York May 105 points

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 22

UPPERS:—	
Spot	9.96+15
January	9.64+04
March	9.72+03
May	9.75+02
July	9.78+02
October	9.59+12
BIZA:—	
Spot	10.37+12
January	9.87—0
March	10.04—0
May	10.13+2
July	10.18—2
October	10.15—2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec 23

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at 25-2-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 177 to 176. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 3.94 3/4 at New York. London silver declined 1/16d. at 23 5/16d. for Spot but forward was unchanged at 23 1/2d. Speculators bought and sold. New York Spot silver prices were reduced 1 1/8c at 35 3/8 cents per lb. In sympathy with Bombay weakness. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 61-4-3 and forward parity was Rs. 61-11-0. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4 1/4d. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 26-11-6. The local market was quietly steady with a narrow business.

		GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs.	41 12 0	60 6 0
Magsar		41 13 6	60 12 0
Posh		42 1 0	61 5 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 22

Spot	23 5/16
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 22

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Dec 23

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	80	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	95	0 0

Tone:—Firm.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec 23

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:

Ready (small grain)	Rs.	13	12 0
Ready (large grain)		13	13 0
Shipment December F B H		9	8 0
Shipment Jan-March F B H		10	4 0
Indian sugars ready		13	2 0
	to	13	10 0

Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London Dec 22

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176/177
Madrid	38.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.58
Brussels	24.00/24.25
Milan	77.75
Berne	17.80/17.95
Copenhagen	20.31
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Oslo	17.65/17.75

Pre-Holiday Quiet Share Bazar

SOME REPLACEMENT BY RECENT SELLERS

Narrow Price Fluctuations

Bombay, Dec 23

To-day being the last one hour session of the year, the share bazar was quiet during the early part of the day and prices declined under pre holiday liquidation but at the decline there was some replacement buying by sold-out professional bulls and a portion of the loss was recovered and the market closed steady

The recent decline in shares was mostly influenced by weakness in commodity markets. There had been large accumulation of long interest in cotton seeds and silver which needed a purge to improve the technical situation. Heavy realisings depressed prices and there is decided improvement in the technical situation and it is likely that upward move will be re-started in the coming year after full adjustment of the situation.

Thus the market position remains unchanged and as long as war continues in Europe, it will be advisable to have constructive interest and all sharp setbacks should be availed to effect purchases.

With increased speculative activity in all local markets and with wild enthusiasm, prices have been pushed to considerably higher levels and as usual when the market is purely under sentimental influence, we have to expect sharp breaks which may unnerve weak holders.

The coming year is bound to help industrial progress in this country and higher prices of commodities are bound to increase the purchasing power. Moreover foreign supplies will not be available and will not offer any effective competition. Thus we believe in the long run shares prices will be pushed up to higher levels.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened to-day at Rs. 2197 and after advancing to Rs. 2200 declined to Rs 2182 which was the lowest level and later prices advanced to Rs. 2212 which was the highest level. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 415 after declining to Rs. 414 improved to Rs. 416 and closed at Rs. 415/8.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1135 and after declining to Rs. 1125 improved to Rs. 1132. Century shares after declining to Rs. 409 recovered to Rs. 413/8. Central Indias closed at Rs. 367 and Kohinoors closed at Rs. 450 Associated Cements closed at Rs. 138. Bellapurs were steady at Rs. 258 and Burmas were quiet at Rs. 686.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec 23

Bombay Dyeing (1137) 1135 1125 1135 1132
Century (415) 414 409 413 412 413/8
Central India (368) 368 364 365 361 368 367
Kohinoor (450) 444 443 449 450
New Great (462) 460 455 458 462
Simplex (135/8) 135 132 134 135/8
Swadesh (352/8) 352 346 347 346
Associated Cement (138/4) 136/8 137/8 138
Andhra (1490) 1490
Tram Ord (131) 131/8
Tata Hydro (155/8) 155/8
Tata Power (1376/4) 1377 1370 1375 1376
T Steel Defd (2217/8) 2197 2195 2200 2182 2202 2200 2210 2212
T Steel Ord (417/8) 415 416 414 416 415/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (134/8) 134/8
Bellapur (259) 257 255 257 258
B Steam (332) 332
B Burma (692/8) 690 686 688 686

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 23.

100	Ahmedabad Advance		355 0
250	BOM. DYEING		1130 0
100	CENTURY		413 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA		367 0
100	COLABA		216 8
100	Coorla		130 0
250	David		60 0
250	Dawn		401 4
1	D Sassoon Def.		0 9 9
100	Finlay		211 0
100	GOKAK		231 8
100	Hindustan		2060 0
100	Indore		51 0
100	Khatau		143 12
100	KOHINOOR		450 0
250	Laxmj		60 0
250	Madras United		25 0
100	MORARJI		244 0
250	Model		99 0
50	MYSORE		123 8
200	NEW GREAT		462 0
100	Osmanshahi		51 0
100	Phoenix		315 0
25	Sassoon Silk		86 0
1000	Sholapur		4400 0
50	SIMPLEX		135 8
50	SWADESHI		346 8
100	SWAN		203 8
500	Vishnu		1433 12
1000	Western		995 0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda		99 8
25-50	Central		33 14
125-500	Imp. Conty.		370 0
500	Imperial		1497 8
50-100	India		157 0
100	Reserve Bank		187 0
5	Union		5-8-6
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED		138 0
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire		626 4
15-100	Jupiter		9 6
20	Mercantile		50 0
15-75	New India		35 2
200	Oriental		4015 0
10-50	Vulcan		6 14
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmed. Old		149 4
100	ANDHRA VALLEY		1490 0
10	Ajmer		10 12
50	BOMBAY TRAM		131 8
	Bombay Suburban		165 0
10	Broach		11 8
100	Karachi		182 8
100	Poona		183 8
100	Surat		160 0
100	TATA HYDRO		155 8
1000	TATA POWER		1376 4
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij		980 0
100	C. Province		98 0
100	Dh Baramati		93 0
100	Gujarat		96 0
100	Kandra Dhon		93 0
100	Pachora Jamner		73 0
100	Sara Serajganj		97 0
500	Tapti Valley		757 8
	MININGS		
5	Burma Corp.		8 0
2sh	Indian Copper		2 11
10	Indian Iron and Steel		44
10	SHIVRAJPUR		56 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.		2212 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.		415 8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK		570 0
10	Air Services		5 10
80	BELAPUR SUGAR		258 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.		615 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM		332 0
125	B BURMA		686 4
50	B. BURMA CONTY.		223 2
8sh	Br B. Petrol		6 0 6
100	IND BLEACHING		147 0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE		87 0
50	Ind Invest Trust		48 0
100	Ind. Radio Def.		430 0
100	I Radio Ord.		442 8
30	Port Canning		74 4
30	PREMIER CON.		85 12
15	Scindia		26 3
25	Tata Oil Mill		55 0
100	Western I. Match		154 4
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley		1327 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	XD	286 4
	p.c. Bom. (I F.)		75 4
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)		551 4
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st		107 8
6	1/4 p. c. Prem Const 2nd		100 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro		140 10
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power		1445 0
7	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.		191 14
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		134 8
7	p.c. Vishnu		682 8
	DEBENTURES		
3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley		100
6	p.c Andhra Valley		103 2
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone		49 4
7	p c Sholapur		75 10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro		103 12

(Capital letters indicate shares of forward list)

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec 23

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 87/10; 4 per cent 1960/70 102/8; 5 per cent 1945/55 110/7

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 99/8; Bank of Hindusthan 24/12; Bank of India 137; Central Bank 33/14; Imperial Bank F P 1497/8; Imperial Bank P P 368/12; Indian Overseas Bank 47: Reserve Bank 107. Union Bank 5/8

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 510; Ambica 298/2; Aran 248/12; Arvind 1410; Asok 250; Bharatkhand Textiles 2300; Bombay Dyeing 1127/8; Buckingham and Carnatics 227; Calico 500: Central India 366/4; Century 412/8; Colaba 215/10; Elgin 165; Gokak 230/10; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 50/10; Jubilee 306/4; Khatau Makanji 141/4: Kohinoor 448/12; Laxmi Cotton 605; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 123/2; Morarji 245; Mysore 123/2; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 461/4; Raipur 750; Rajnagar 186/4; Sajjan 97/8· Sassoon and Alliance 87; Sholapur 4250; Simplex 135; Swadeshi 345; Vishnu 1438/12

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1487/8; Tata Hydro Ord 155; Tata Power Ord 1373/12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 149/6; Ajmer Electrics 10/12; Amalgamated 10/12; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 131/4; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 160

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 567/8; Associated Cements 137/8; Belapur 256/14; Bombay Burma New 221/14; Bombay Burma Old 585; Bombay Steam 331/4 Bombay Telephone 86/8; Br B Petrol 6; Burma Corporation 8; Dalmia Cement 10; Indian Bleaching 146/4; Industrial Investment Tr 48/8; Indian Radio Ord 430: Indian Radio Defd 430; Indian Copper 2/11; Indian Iron 44/12; Mysore sugar 44/8; Port Canning 74/4; Premier Construction 85/4; Rohtas Industries 24; Scindia Steam 26/3, Shivrajpur 55/8; Steel Corp of Bengal 25; Tata Oil 55; Tata Steel Ordy 414/8; Tata Steel Defd 2207/8

JUTES

Birla Jute 26; Howrah 63/8; Hukumchand 9/8; Kamarhatty 582; Kanknarrah 473; Lawrence 480; Reliance 67.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1946/52 94-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes Cash 87-10
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92 12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-13
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1963/65 86-10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99-1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103-11
4 per cent 1960/70 102-6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 106-14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 107

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1915/55 Loan 110-8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 106-12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 117-0

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 99
6 per cent M Deb 1959 106
6 per cent M Deb 1954 116
6 per cent K P T 1965 116.

Tone:—Steady

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec 23

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to March

LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to Mar.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 329
Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS
Bank's selling T T 1290
Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 80 3/8
Bank's buying T T 79 3/8
Bank's buying 60 days 78 3/8

AMSTERDAM
Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA
Bank's selling D D 54 3/4

HONGKONG
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI
Bank's selling D D 28 1/8

SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN
Bank's selling D D .....

CROSS RATE
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 23rd inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 7/8 23rd inst.
Java London 7.46/56 23rd inst.
New York London 3.94 7/8 22nd inst.
London New York 4.02/4 22nd inst.
London Paris 176/7 22nd inst.
London Italy 77.75 22nd inst.
London Belgium 24.00/25 22nd inst.
London Switzerland 17.80/95 22nd inst.
London Stockholm 16.75/95 22nd inst.
London Amsterdam 7.52/58 22nd inst.
London Japan 1/2 11/32 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 21st inst
Gold £8-8-0 22nd inst
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 23 5/16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/2 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/2 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 3/8 22nd inst.
London discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 21st inst.
London discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 22nd inst.
London discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 21st inst.
London discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 22nd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone: Firm.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York Dec 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dollars.
Elec Bond and Share 5 per cent Pfd	58
Amer Tel and Tel	169 3/4
Western Union Telegraph	26
New York Central R R	18 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	87 1/4
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	37
Amrex Corporation	18
Texas Corporation	44
Woolworth	38
Consolidated Oil	7
United States Steel	67 1/8
National Steel	69
Republic Steel	23
Int Nickel of Canada	36 7/8
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 5/8
General Motors	64 1/8
General Electric	40 1/8
Chase National Bank	35 1/4
National City Bank of New York	27 3/4
Socony	11 3/4

Turnover 7,20,000 shares.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 23

Castorseeds	May:—			
Opening	Rs.	54	12	0
Highest		55	12	0
Lowest		52	8	0
Closing		55	12	0
Groundnuts	February:—			
Opening		39	6	0
Highest		40	7	6
Lowest		38	8	6
Closing		40	6	6
Cottonseeds	January:—			
Opening		26	6	0
Highest		26	8	0
Lowest		26	13	0
Closing		26	5	6
Cottonseeds	May:—			
Opening		28	3	0
Highest		28	3	0
Lowest		27	4	0
Closing		27	15	6

A Page For Women

Don't Be An Old Scrooge At Christmas-Time

Always gift-giving has been associated with the celebration of the mid-winter holiday, and the wise men who brought gift to the baby Jesus made the custom an immutable part of the Christian Christmas.

If you're an old Scrooge, we may as well warn you that you probably won't have any better luck in disapproving of Christmas than did Cromwell. In Cromwellian days in England, Christmas was taboo too and Britishers were forbidden to close their shops or stop work and even Christmas decorations were not allowed. But it would take more than a law to get rid of the celebration of Christmas. Even present day cynics don't seem to tarnish its glamour. Life is merrier all around if we don't begrude the pleasure of the holiday.

A Token

Since Christmas is so essentially a home holiday, most of us will have several hostesses to whom we'll want to express our appreciation. Whether that hostess is "only mother" or else the lady who invites us out for our best Christmas party, she deserves a token of appreciation. And the nice part about a gift for a hostess is that it's not so much of an "exchange" proposition as often gift giving gets to be. It is a gesture of appreciation that doesn't imply any reciprocation.

If you're her rich uncle, you might surprise her with the wherewithal to do over one entire room. Or find out what she needs to complete an already pleasant room. Or else give her a grand big silver tray—that's something that a hostess worthy of the name can't have too many of A silver tea service is a grand gesture too.

"If you're a poor relation—*she'll bless you for the gift of* an interesting little ash tray or a single jewel of an after-dinner coffee cup. Or guest towels that are dainty as dainty always fit the plans of the fastidious hostess. The old time idea of giving a single silver tea spoon was a nice thought. . . a hostess can't have too many and if you want to start a set for her, either matching or of unusual odd patterns, there you'd have a chance to make an heirloom gift on the instalment plan

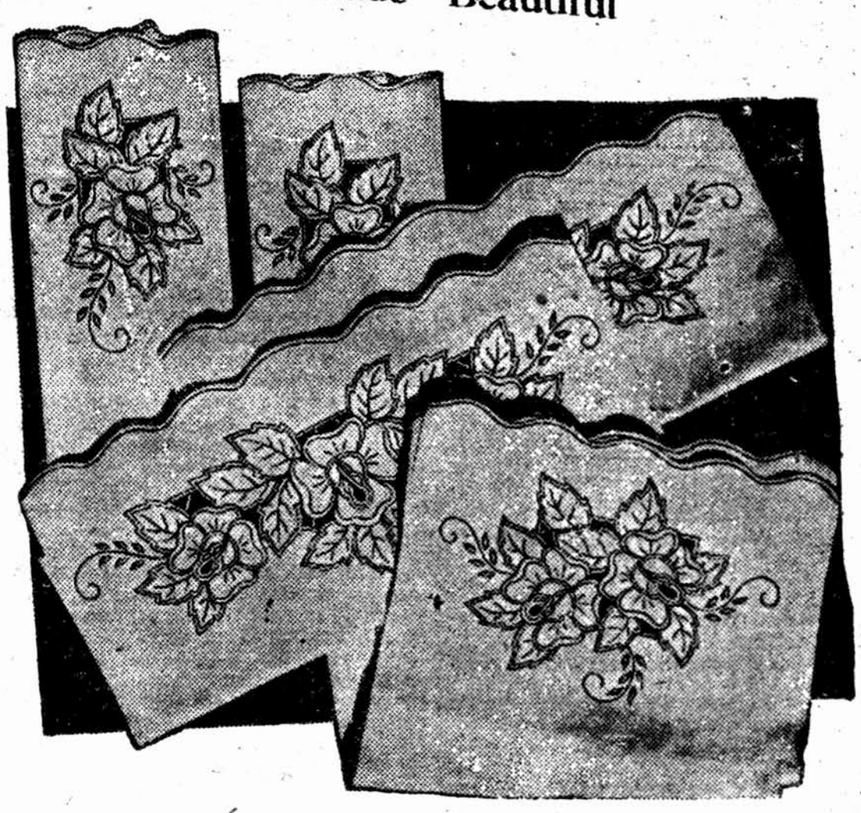
"If you're on her party list"—and glad of it, say "thank you" with a crystal cigarette box, a beautifully bound guest book, a box of napkins with her name embroidered on them, a silver bon-bon dish, a china ink pot, flower shears, an amusing buffet tray, some jolly Christmas candles of novel shapes.

"If you're on a budget"—how about making up a utility box for her desk with a supply of paper clips, pencils, pads, rubber bands, erasers, paste, gum tape. . . . for some strange reason the lady with a house rarely has them, despite the fact that she's running quite an ambitious business Or if she does the family sewing or mending, fill a utility box with a variety of needles, two or three dime store thimbles, several sizes of safety pins, a tape line, a box (not a paper) of straight pins, a small pair of scissors, several cards of staple buttons. Don't overlook the idea of such homely useful things as pot holders, fancy kitchen moulds and cookie cutters.

"If You Are Frivolous"—pick her out a rayon damask table cloth: a pair of tall sparkling glass perfume bottles; a lacy cushion for her chaise longue; a set of bridge scores; tallies and cards in a design to suit her home: a round of bridge refreshment plates in lovely thin china; a sandwich server; a lace tea cloth; a pair of grandiose candelabra if you want to splurge.

"If You Are Practical—give *her a soft fine wool blanket;* or a dozen heavy linen cup towels; a pair of nice feather pillows; a card index for her recipe file; a household account and record book; a pop-up toaster if she doesn't have one; an electrical kitchen mixer.

Linens Made Beautiful



WHO doesn't want expensive-looking linens? We all do, of course. A little simple, well designed hand-work can always add beauty, charm and individuality to plain linens. To-day's flower design is a combination of cut-work and embroidery, which together form a strikingly beautiful rose pattern for runners, pillow slips and towels.

She Is Tired Of Empty Words

(BY REGINE KURLANDER.)

Dear Regine:

I don't know whether this is up your alley, but I'm going to take a chance and ask your opinion, anyhow.

I have been working for five years with a man who is very nice to me. He is at the head of a large institution, but despite his business. . . . always takes time out to work with me.

But here's the rub; I know I have been doing good work, but aside from continuous praise from him, he neither advances me in the way of position nor does he remunerate me in the degree I think my work is worth. He tells me I am a genius, but he has not given me a raise in five years. I would leave him and forage until I got something near to what I think I deserve, but I can't afford the luxury of quitting. There are too many people who are dependent on me. And if I couln't get another job, it would be just too bad. We'd all have to go on relief.

The whole thing is getting on my nerves. If I didn't know I was good and was reassured, not only by him, but hundreds of others, I'd keep quiet. Shall I risk talking to him about it again? He says he doesn't like be nagged. ALL AT SEA

Answer:—

Well, my dear, I think you have just cause for complaint. Although jobs are very scarce, there is always room at the top. . . and from what you tell me, I imagine you are tops in your field.

Tell him you are almost at the point where you feel like a fool who gets as much thrill out of a compliment as others do from a bank balance. You might remind him that you cannot use his compliments as collateral ... in the butcher shop, and that the gas company will not accept them in lieu of other payment.

Tell him you appreciate his kindnesses and his courtesies.... but that real courtesy consists in performance. What is useless and unreal is deceit. Many men pay compliments as a means to power ... their own power.

Your employer undoubtedly knows that material gain is as important to you as to him. Tell him if he continues complimenting you, but doing nothing about it, you will feel he is concerned only with his own advantages and not at all with yours.

Explain to him how necessary it is for you to advance and that you feel you have enjoyed his compliments long enough and would now like to have them substantiated. Make it clear that you will accept nothing else. And put a little steel in your tone. Most women are too soft in business, especially in their dealings with men. This is why they so frequently get the run around. Many men are automatically prejudiced by a competing feminine mind. And they don't always help in a woman's advancement, for this reason. Then again, some men are sadistic and like to feel that a woman is dependent upon them.

Your employer is probably one of those men who knows how to use everybody and everything to his own advantage. Make him aware you realize how hard it is for a woman to advance, but ask him to put himself in your place.

Tell him you feel it degrades you to have to push yourself into success when you and he both know your merit and industry look elsewhere for advancement. But try everything else first, because I believe the man would like to do something for you, but is afraid to for one reason or another.

Is "Viewing" At A Funeral Necessary?

QUESTION: There is a subject upon which I have never seen anything written, but which seems to me to require it. It is the occasion of a "viewing" at a funeral home. I can not conceive a harder ordeal for the family than to hold a public reception at such a time. In the shock of their grief, to be obliged to stand for two hours or more greeting persons of every degree of acquaintanceship, and to have to relate over and over the details of the demise, is nothing short of cruelty. I do not question the convenience of the "home"; merely the manner in which this function is conducted. Could not the immediate family be spared attendance, or if not, could they not be protected from the crowd by having a private room or a screened corner where they could receive only close friends? Particularly, should not callers leave when they have paid their respects and not linger and hold long conversations together?

ANSWER: I can not give a definite answer to this question because the subject is much too personal and intimate. In the communities—or in congregations—where this "viewing" is customary, and the family finds comfort in such general interest, or where they at least do not find the ordeal unendurable, this procedure is really not the concern of any outsider either to approve or to criticise. On the other hand, where those who are bereaved shudder at such publicity, it would be entirely excusable—at least so it seems to me—to remain in seclusion and let others less concerned—distant relatives or possibly intimate friends—take the places of the nearest of kin. I agree with you that it must be recognized as needlessly so.

ORIGIN OF WORK FOR CHILDREN

It was at a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty Animals, held in 1882 in Liverpool, England, to consider establishing a Dog Home that, upon learning that the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals founded by Henyr Bergh in New York had been instrumental in organising the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children the founding of an English Society for the prevention of cruelty to children was undertaken—the work then spreading throughout the Empire Children's Societies evidently owe much to lovers of animals.—"Our Dumb Animals"

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY Dada & The All India Children's Association

Write down the names of five objects in the sketch, then take the first letter of each and re-arrange them to make the name of a fierce animal. What is it?

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I wish all my Christian sisters and brothers a Merry Christmas!

All my sisters and brothers will be getting X'mas holidays. So, perhaps, some will move out to other places. Anyway every one will enjoy in his or her own way. I wish you all a very very happy time!

* * * *

Prizes For All

You may have noted that we have not been giving any prize competitions, since late in these columns. Well, on this occasion, let us have a few of them.

You will find on this page five entertainment pictures. Some directions have been given under them. Follow them properly and do as directed.

You may send entries for one, two, three, four or all the five of them. Of course, you must write your full name, address, class of studies, age and mention whether you are a boy or a girl, and the number of entries sent.

All boys and girls studying upto Matriculation can take part in these competitions. No entry fee is to be enclosed. Only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, must also mention their Certificate Numbers

These entries must be posted to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay so as to reach him before or on 5th January 1940, latest. Several prizes will be awarded.

* * * *

Necessary Notes

An account of Mr. Kher's visit to boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Khar on Sunday, December 17, together with pictures taken on the occasion will be given next week

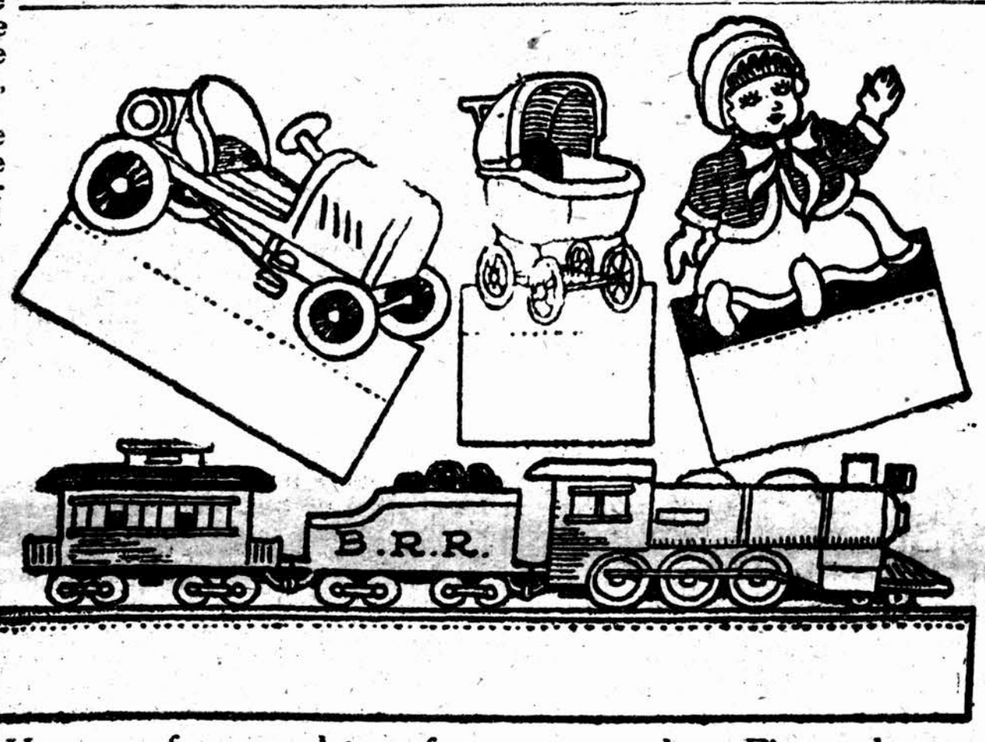
The All-Bombay Secretary has received proposals for organising a concert and an excursion. Children say that these are long due. Satish Bhai has asked me to inform you that the proposals are receiving due consideration.

The Special New Year Number, January issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" will be ready by next week. It has a beautiful multi-coloured picture on the front cover and many art plates inside. The reading matter too is very interesting; articles by eminent writers have been given.

It will be worth while for you to reserve its copies in advance by sending four annas stamps for each to the Manager, "Pushpa," 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Dada wishes a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all his sisters and brothers through this picture of a fond mother.

(Photo by J. Jhaveri.)



Here are four good toys for you to make. First colour the entire picture with your paints or crayons. Then cut out the pictures around the outlines and bend back the base strips on the dotted lines and they will stand: Dada will appreciate if any brother or sister sends him one of these as a present.

God Helps

By Gauri Shankar Misra.

Many years ago there lived a poor family of a father and two very obedient sons Jaya and Vijaya.

Days passed, the father grew old and fell ill. The two brothers were unable to provide medicine for their sick father, so it was certain that their father would soon die.

Just then a rich man came in the city and set a handsome reward for one who would go to the mountains and return with a pair of larks for him. Hearing of this reward the brothers went to the rich man and promised to do the task. They ascended the mountains and reached the larks' nest.

And as it is said that God helps one who helps himself, so they caught the larks easily. They descended and handed over the larks to the rich man and obtained from him a magnificent reward. With this money they were successful in curing their father of his sickness.

A mix-up of comic worms and eels: But which is which? That is a question. Pick out the worms and with a pencil shade them carefully in, so that the eels show up.

A Day Dream

By Bharat G. Thakur.

Once upon a time, a milk-maid was going along with a pail on her head.

While walking she began to dream.

I shall buy eggs with the money which I get for the milk.

Then I shall put the eggs under the hen.

Then I shall sell the chickens.

With that money I shall buy a sari.

Then I shall go dancing to the fair.

And she began to dance.

But the pail fell and the milk ran all over the ground!

Her dream ran away also!!!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

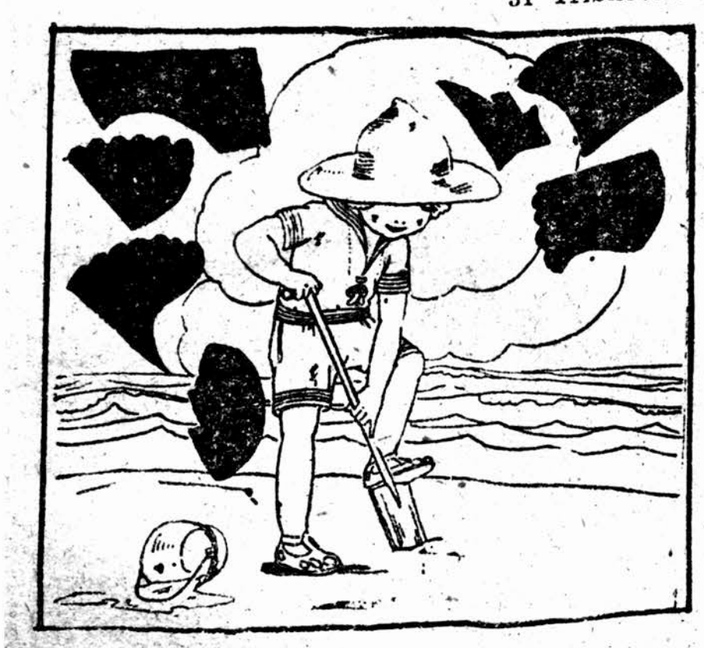
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



"Digging and digging and digging away, he's awf'ly busy the live long day:" Cut out the black pieces and paste them together and you will see what he is digging for!

In order to win this word game you are required to spell at least fifty English words of two or more letters by using only the letters that are in the word "CHRISTMAS".

Stamp Collectors' Corner

New Airmail Set

(By Muriel Nissen)

The British colony of Papua, which occupies the south-eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, is issuing a new airmail series. The design pictures two natives standing on their odd-looking crafts, propelling them by

means of long poles. An airplane used in the mail service is shown above them. At the right is a full face portrait of King George VI. Superimposed over a sample of native ornamentation at the top of the stamp is the designation "Papua."

German Stamp From Danzig

Philatelic reverberations from the war zone are already reaching these shores. On September 18th Germany issued a stamp set of two values to commemorate the union of Danzig and the Reich on September 1st. The 6 pfennige green pictures St. Mary's Church and the 12 pf orange brown shows the Krantor, a grain elevator that has been standing on the Mottlau Canal for centuries. Both these edifices have previously been pictured on Danzig's postage paper. The stamps are inscribed "Danzig ist Deutsch" (Danzig is German).

Argentina's Varied Plans

A Congress of Popular Housing to be held at Buenos Aires this month is to be commemorated by a 5 centavos stamp inscribed "Congreso Panamericano de la Vivienda Popular."

Another commemorative from the Argentine Republic will be issued in connection with the dedication of the President Julio A. Roca statue in Buenos Aires. This also will be a 5 centavos stamp.

President Roca was the seventh president of the Republic. He served from 1880 to 1886 and from 1898 to 1904.

Japan's New Pictorial

The third of Japan's nine stamp sets honouring her national parks has been released. Consisting of four values, the set features photographic views of Aso National Park in Kyushu Island. The stamp views are: Mount Kuju on the 2 sen ochre; Central Peak of Mount Aso on the 4 sen green; crater of this peak shown on the 10 sen red and the volcanic cone of Mount Aso on the 20 sen blue.

For The Red Cross

In honour of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Red Cross, Switzerland has issued a commemorative set of two values. The stamps are a 20 centimes carmine and a 30c carmine. The design for both values is a panoramic view of the city of Geneva, and the Red Cross emblem. The inscription is "1864—Conventio de Geneve—1939."

Inspired by humane documents written by Henri Dunant, Swiss banker and author, twenty-six governments sent representatives to the Convention of Geneva in August, 1864 to organize a society for the relief of human suffering especially in times of war and disaster. The result of their conference was the founding of the International Red Cross Society.

Briefly Noted

A postage dues set has been issued by New Zealand in the following values: ½ pence yellow-green, 1p carmine, 2p dark blue, 3p orange-brown.

A 30 pouls stamp in orange-red has been released by Afghanistan. The design features a picture of the National Palace which recently was reconstructed.

A new personage is to be added to the philatelic gallery featuring youthful rulers and potential rulers. The infant monarch of Iraq, King Feisal who succeeded to the throne when his father, King Ghazi was killed in a motor accident, will shortly be honoured on the postage of his nation.

Russia has incorporated a new design in its regular postage paper. The stamp has a value of 60 kopecs and features the Soviet emblem with sheaves of wheat.

From the Dominican Republic has come a new airmail in triangular form at picturing a 'plane against a background of clouds. The stamp, printed in green, has a value of 10 centavos.

Stamp Teasers

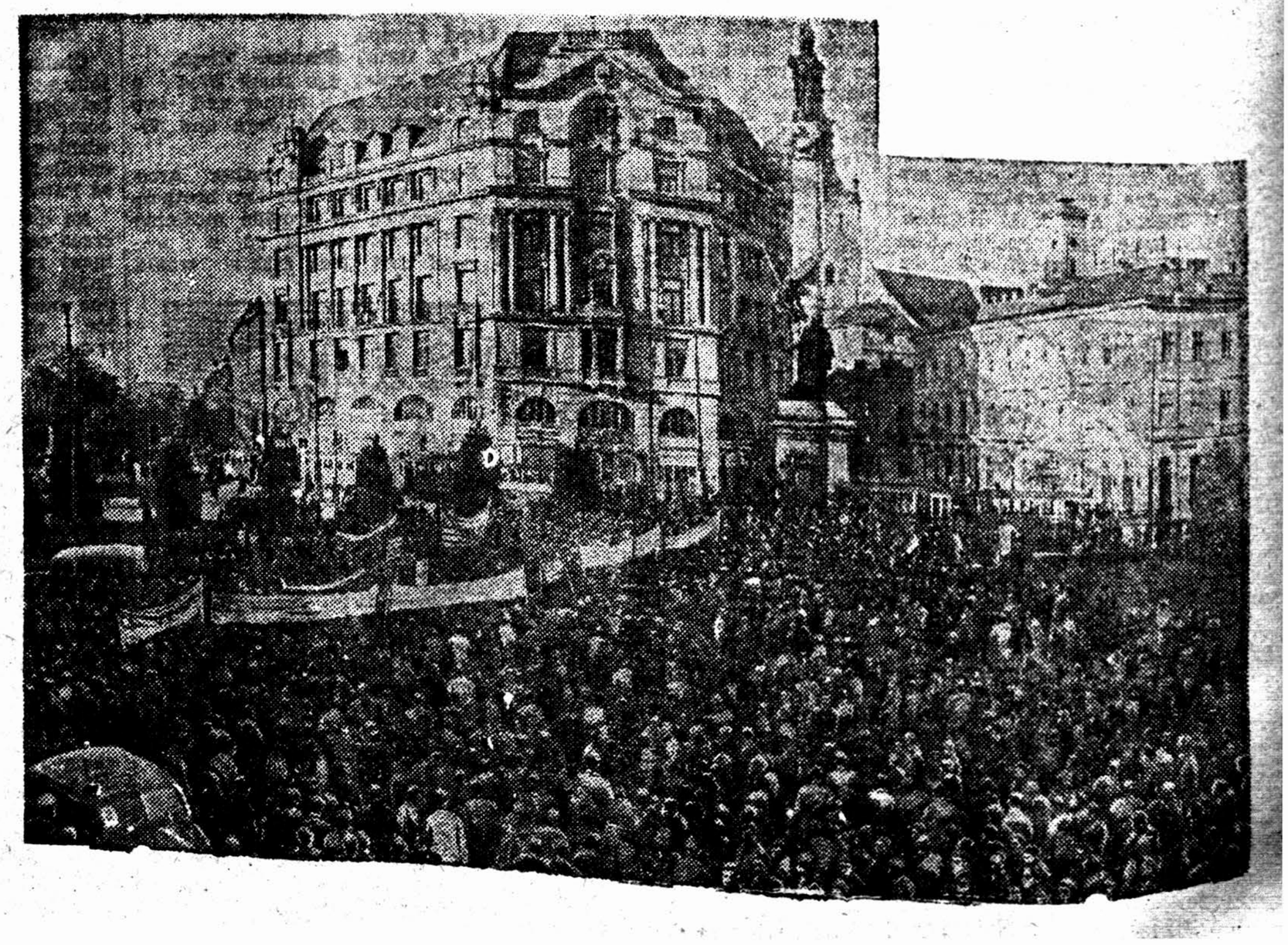
1. Who was Michael Agricola and what stamp portrays him?
2. On what stamp is the entrance to a residence in Djenne pictured?
3. The cruiser "Georgios Averoff" appears on what adhesive?
4. Natives carting soy beans provide the motif for what postage paper?
6. On what stamp will you find a statue of Jason?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A view of Mosquito—really a lovely looking spot—appears on a stamp of Newfoundland issued in 1910
2. Epigmenio Gonsalez has been honoured on Mexican postage of 1910.
3. Denmark, in 1920, issued a stamp picturing Roskilde Cathedral.
4. A 1933 stamp of Eritrea shows a pack camel equipped for a journey.
5. A Roumanian stamp of 1932 shows a Medical Congress in session.

(COPYRIGHT).

Second: "Keep taking it and you'll win. The sight of blood always upsets him."



Mass meeting on Central Square of Lvov, West Ukraine, during recent election campaign for election of People's Deputies to People's Assembly. Universal, secret, equal and direct voting was granted to all citizens. The People's Assembly decided what form of Government was to be established for the West Ukraine. Since that time, the Soviet Form of Government has been adopted.

Bombay's Women Workers

They Are 20,000 Of Them And They Can Hold Their Own Against Women Of Any Other Class Or Nationality

By KANJI DWARKADAS

In Bombay Presidency there are, according to the Annual Factories Report of 1938, 72,000 women workers in factories, of them 20,000 are working in Bombay. And the ages of women workers working in Bombay Mills are between 18 and 45, that is, most of them are of child bearing age.

What is the condition of the factory woman in Bombay? She is one of the noblest creatures God ever made. She does not drink. In modesty, in bearing, in gentleness, in feeling for the miseries of others, in her devotion to her home and the family, in her attitude towards religion, the Indian woman worker is able to hold her own against woman of any other class or nationality. She is illiterate and ignorant, but it is not her fault that she is illiterate and ignorant. She is living in conditions horrible to describe.

Let him who cares go and see for himself the surroundings under which the women workers live. I have been in chawls in Bombay, where it is pitch dark at mid-day and to see anything in their room it is necessary to have a light. Bad housing conditions affect women more than men, for women return home straight from work and stay there more than men. Further, the employed woman before leaving their house in the morning or on return in the evening after work, have to perform a multiplicity of household duties, not perhaps onerous in themselves but which, when added, deplete her energies.

I have referred to the attitude of woman worker towards religion. In miseries and unhappiness—the result of her surroundings and her economic conditions—the woman worker shows a wonderful spirit of resignation, I am afraid too much resignation. "God's will be done," she says and she quietly reconcile herself to her fate without complaining.

Twenty Years Ago

One can imagine the horror and miseries of the time when one recalls to one's mind the fact that during the years 1918-1921 the infant mortality rose to over 825, that is to say, that for a 1000 children born every year, over 825 died within their first year and it was realised that this high percentage of infant mortality was a result of dark one-room tenements in the City, where two or three families lived together with two or three kitchens in two or three corners of the room. At another corner a woman was giving birth to a baby on the floor, the only privacy afforded to her being a cot kept turned up. No medical help, no quiet, no rest and no nourishing food.

There was no labour legislation then, except the Indian Factories Act and women were working in the Factories right till the last day of the confinement and returned to work within 5 days of their having given birth to the baby, lest they might lose their job. What a terrible state of things! I am not exaggerating. I saw these things for myself—women looking paler than paleness itself, with anaemic bodies completely worn out, sunken eyes rushing to their work, doing their work standing throughout the day, leaving their little ones at home, uncared for, unfed and opium drugged. No wonder then that 80 per cent of them died within their first year.

Ray Of Hope

To the neglected factory women of Bombay came the first ray of hope through the Montague Chelmsford Council in 1931. I had the honour of being the Member for Labour in 1921-1923. As a result of the Council Resolutions and questions in 1921 the Government of Bombay took two important steps. First, they appointed a Committee with Sir Stanley Reed as Chairman to devise machinery, legal and otherwise, to prevent industrial disputes and to bring them to an early settlement, if unfortunately they were not altogether prevented. Secondly, they appointed a Lady Doctor to investigate to conditions of the Indian Women workers in the Presidency, particularly in Bombay.

The Lady Doctor's revelations about the conditions of the Indian Factory Women were an eye-opener. She reported that in order to be able to attend to their work in the factories and that the little infants at home may not ask for or cry for food, the mothers before going to work drugged their children hardly a few months old with Opium, and the percentage of such drugged children in the mill area was 98.

There was not enough drinking water in the mills for workers and the worst sufferers were the women workers. There were no facilities inside the mills compound for taking food. Just about 1921 there was water scarcity in Bombay. I remember workers telling me that they could just get about 1/2 a gallon of water to wash themselves with before going to work.

The earnings of the women workers were no more than Rs. 15 a month and if it is remembered that the cost of living at that time was at least double to what it is now, it can easily be realised how miserable the lot of these women must have been then. In Bombay with a population of 13,00,000, over 8,00,000 live in one room tenements and of these 8,00,000 over 3,50,000 men, women and children belong to the industrial working classes in the City.

Maternity And Infant Care

Two or three events of major importance helped the cause of women workers in the City. The Infant Welfare Society was started by Lady Lloyd with a fund collected by her of Rs. 15,00,000. It started Infant Welfare Centres, which provided free clinics for mothers, children and expectant mothers. At the clinics, creches were started where women going to work could leave their children for care, treatment and feeding. Milk was distributed free both to mothers and their children. The Society also organised a band of nurses for making house to house visits to offer medical help and advice to women.

Sir Ness Wadia started a maternity home in Parel in a rented house and from the very first month, all the available beds and accommodation were filled up. The fears expressed that the Indian Women with all the prejudices and superstitions could not go to a maternity home were thus set at rest.

Sir Ness Wadia, therefore, gave a donation of Rs. 16 lakhs to which an equal amount was added by the Government and the Municipality and to-day in Bombay we have the Naoroji Wadia Maternity Home, one of the best five maternity homes of the world. Last year no fewer than 5,000 births were registered in this home.

A Proud Record

It is interesting to mention that as against the figure of less than 20 per cent confinements made in maternity houses in Bombay before 1921, to-day the percentage of such confinements is nearly 75, percentage as good as any of the most important towns of Europe and America. So in the matter of providing for medical help for the women workers during, before and after the critical period of pregnancy, Bombay has a proud record to show.

The third important movement in the City was the inauguration of the annual Baby Week, credit for which should rightly go to Lady Cowasji Jehangir for the great initiative she took and for her great capacity in building up a most efficient organisation and well-planned out methods of approach to working classes. The Baby Week Exhibitions organised by her in the industrial area accompanied by magic lanterns and cinema pictures and lectures attracted thousands of working classes and the necessary knowledge was thus imparted to the women.

The Government of Bombay once again egged on by the Legislative Council, appointed a Lady Inspector of Factories.

Maternity Benefits

Attempts were then made in the Council to recommend legislation for Maternity Benefits. But the then Governor of Bombay felt that this was a matter for all India Legislation and disallowed the resolution. But thanks mainly to the healthy and strong public opinion created by the activities by the Baby Week Exhibition, Government of Bombay passed the Maternity Benefits Act in 1929.

Since the Act was enforced 41,498 claims have been reported up to the end of 1937, of which 37,606 were paid to mothers and 307 to other persons, which indicates a very low mortality rate due to confinement amongst the working class women—the total amount paid being approximately Rs. 8,69,682 paid by employers alone. In 1938 benefits were paid to 3,861 women as compared with 3,559 in 1937 and 1947 of these as compared with 1640 obtained of the benefits, when proceeding on leave. As the Chief Inspector of Factories states in his report, this, viz. proceeding on leave, is the most desirable way of obtaining the benefit.

Provision Of Creches

Since last year the Rules under the Indian Factories Act make it compulsory for any Factory employing more than 100 women to have a Creche for the little children of the women workers. This is a step in the right direction and this legal compulsion only follows the good example set in by good employers of labour, who have for years past run Creches on a voluntary basis. But even here the women workers of Bombay are not taking full advantage of the facilities provided for them and their children and it is up to the Social workers of Bombay so to make contacts with and educate the women that they might see the advantage of bringing their little ones to the Creches

Any well-equipped Factory should have, over and above a good Creche, a dispensary attached to it, where the workers, women and men, can have free medical assistance for small as well as big complaints. There is already provision in regard to this in a good many of the Bombay Factories and there is no reason why this practice should not be universally followed.

Standard Of Living

Complaints have been rightly made that the standard of living of the workers is very low and that in spite of the fact that wages have increased and the conditions of work have been improved during the last 20 years, the standard of living has not improved in equal proportion, that is to say, that increase in wages given has not been taken sufficient advantage of by the working classes. Increase in wages is socially useless unless it conduces to hygienic, cultural and ethical progress and the advancement of physical, mental and moral welfare of the communities and of the entire humanity.

I am particularly harping on this question of standard of living amongst the working classes in my talk on the Industrial Women Workers for this reason that it would be more possible for women workers to improve the standard of living in their homes and thus influence and force their husbands and their families automatically to improve their standard of living also. We always hear of over-crowding in the chawls. Who is responsible for it? If the women workers revolted against their husbands and made up their minds that there should not be any over-crowding in the chawls, then over-crowding will at once cease.

It is the business of Government and Municipality, aided by social workers to prevent over-crowding, to provide for cheap and clean houses, to provide amenities in the chawls. It is a far cry from Bombay to Vienna and we cannot frighten our conservative Municipality by suggesting to it to provide for swimming baths for each group of chawls as Vienna did during the Socialist regime in 1920-1930. But who can deny that it is within the realm of practical politics to provide for public shower baths in different localities in the mill area.

Her Daily Life

Let us now see how the working woman spends her day. She is up by 5 in the morning, has her bath and she prepares the morning breakfast for herself and her husband and the family. Then she leaves home between 6-30 and 6-45 a.m. to reach the Mills before the whistle goes at 7-30. She knows that being late by a few minutes means being shut out and consequently loss of work and wages for the day. She must, therefore, be in time day in and day out for the whole

(Continued on Page 30).

Czechoslovakia Shall Rise Again

apparent that they were ordinary machine guns to be used in case of rioting. Nazi ruthlessness has had an effect contrary to the expectations of those directing it. Bohemia and Moravia witnessed serious labour demonstrations The highly skilled workers at the Skoda works and the arms factory at Brno refused to turn out weapons for the use of the Nazis. There have been three cases of serious sabotage in the Vitkovice Iron foundries during the past month. These are the largest iron works in the Protectorate. Czech workmen employed mainly on fortifications have risked the hazardous crossing of the Dutch frontier, 'en route' for France and service in Czechoslovak army.

Cultural Strangulation

The methods pursued by the Nazis have reduced the Czech cultural life to the minimum. Many schools are closed down, school text books changed, liberal minded teachers have been removed and the education beginning with the earliest stages, has been redirected in the "protectorate" spirit. Several books have been removed from the libraries. Out of 30,000 volumes in the Bratislava Public Library only 278 volumes were left on the shelves.

Several theatres have been closed, so that for the million Czechs in Prague, there are only two large theatres, one of which has been appropriated for the use of the Germans. Nothing can be given in a theatre which even remotely approaches patriotic sentiments and this ban extends not only to drama but also to opera and even to orchestral compositions. The newspapers are compelled to publish translations from German papers and are thus full of Germanism and anti-semitism.

Close censorship is maintained on newspapers and books. The stupidity of German censors reached its climax in Bohemia when even such an innocent weather report—"Clouds are gathering in the West and are proceeding to the East" was given a political significance and dropped out of the Czech announcement from the Prague Radio Broadcasting station! Things are suppressed which would have been passed even under the Austrian Empire twenty-five years ago.

Inspiration From Past

And still Czechoslovakia's cultural life does not succumb. The past is turned to, and from it are drawn symbols of the national spirit. The artists are displaying artistic wealth of past ages, and thousands of Czechs and Slovaks flock to see it. Publishers are issuing works and even complete collections of the old Czech literature and no one can prevent reading literature of the last seven centuries, in search of expression of the national spirit.

The poets sing songs with an inner significance known only to those whose hearts beat in unison with the heart of the nation. The prose writers, so far as space remains for them after publishing the Nazi inspired reports, write a tongue so inspiring and graceful that it is clear that they value every line left available to them, as if by these small remnants, the writers seek to preserve for their readers the beauties of the mother tongue, so truncated in the surrounding examples of the official "protectorate" style. The greatest part of their work, however, is put in a drawer for happy days.

Even the wireless, now occupied by Nazi war reports and propaganda, gives carefully chosen re-

(Continued From Page 5)

Czech villagers

citations of the best Czech verse and prose, carefully arranged so that not even a precious moment is lost, of the brief time left for literature. Thus under oppression, cultural life attains a sort of mystical intensity and the impoverished reader, like a beggar in the cathedral of culture is grateful for every mouthful.

As a natural form of opposition to the German oppression a lively interest and an enhanced respect is shown for every artistic expression—for books, theatre, paintings, architecture, and music, among the Czechs at home. This is a mature nation's dignified reaction to the suppression of all cultural values by a ruthless oppressor.

Every effort has been made to stir the Czechs to anti-Semitism with the view of forming a link between the Nazis and the Czechs by providing a common cause. But the endeavour has failed miserably. No Czech will patronise a coffee-house labelled "Aryan", while the coffee-houses reserved for the Jews are filled by the Czechs seeking Semitism.

Throughout Prague new street-signs with German inscription first have been placed in position. Many streets have been renamed. The public notices have to be guarded at night to prevent their destruction by the Czechs.

Peasants' Protest

The Czechoslovak peasant has in the past, always been the foundation stone of national history, and he perseveres his national mode of thought despite terrible oppression. The German and Hungarian nobility endeavoured to break his power of resistance by every possible means. German schools were opened in Czech and Slovak villages. The estates belonged to the nobles, while the peasants worked for their masters as serfs. History records many revolts of the rural population against the oppressors. To-day also the Czechoslovak peasant represents an unbreakable barrier to Nazi expansion. He refuses to send his children to German schools; he refuses to hand over his corn to the Nazi army and his house to German officers. The German authorities provide the peasants abundance of seed, for they naturally desire big harvests. The peasants however destroy the seed and sow only for their private needs. They refuse to provide for the German Army.

The declaration extorted from President Hacha describing as traitor those who join the Czechoslovak Legions abroad, is indignantly spurned. The German shop-keepers are systematically boycotted and ten millions of Czechoslovaks have embarked on a campaign of passive resistance of intensive nature.

The Prague Government in its endeavours to avert the worst have earned the distrust of the "Protectors", who declare that the Government proclamations have not shown sufficient energy and loyalty. The Government refused to countenance a scheme for recruiting the Czechs for the German Army has caused great anger in Berlin.

Fate Of Slovakia

Slovakia was declared "independent" on 14th March 1939. This took place under threat from Hitler, who had summoned Father Tisso to Berlin, and in well-known Nazi style told him that he could chose between "independence" guaranteed by Germany, or partition between the Third Reich and Hungary. During the next few weeks, Slovakia was pillaged; German soldiers garrisoned the chief strategic places, and Hungary thieved further strategic places, which had been guaranteed by Germany.

The Slovaks boycotted the public loan and the black-out was taken advantage of for breaking the windows of the Prime Minister Tisso's house. The Slovaks have maintained secret relations with Prague and are working jointly against Nazi oppression, and for the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

On 31st August the German Army occupied the whole of Slovak territory. The Slovaks refused to fight along side of that Army in Poland. In Bratislava, Slovak pilots took off for Poland; since then the German authorities have banned flying for all Slovaks. Tens of thousands of Slovaks abroad have volunteered for the Czechoslovakian Legion. Among the Czechoslovak action abroad are prominent Slovaks—Masaryk, the son of the first President of the Czechoslovakian Republic and the former Ambassador in London; Osusky, the Minister to Paris, and Slavik, the Minister to Warsaw.

Mutiny Of Regiments

The unity of the Czechs and the Slovaks is causing anxiety to the Gestapo agents. The secretly printed leaflets which are passed from hand to hand in Bohemia and Moravia are also circulated simultaneously in Slovakia; although the frontier is most stringently guarded. This unity was shown in spectacular way when a Slovak regiment was called out prior to dispatch to the Polish front. Instead of obeying the order to march, the men sang the Czechoslovakian National Anthem and returned to the barracks. This was an open mutiny, of course, and the officers were to have been court-martialled, but the idea was dropped to prevent "undesirable incidents" and the Slovak Army was disbanded.

It is worthwhile recording a telegram sent by Mr. Lloyd George to T. G. Masaryk, in 1917: "In the name of the British War Cabinet I send our sincere congratulations on the amazing success which the Czech military forces achieved over the German and Austrian armies in Siberia. The history of the ventures and the triumph of this small army is truly one of the greatest epic of history". The army of the Czechoslovak legions was as big as the Belgian and the Roumanian armies.

Czechoslovakian soldiers abroad are again gathering to march side by side with the Allied Armies. Czechoslovakian Army is organised in France as an Allied Fighting Force. This Army is the direct continuation of the former army of free Czechoslovakia. It is organised according to Czechoslovakian laws and will have Czechoslovakian officers. It has its own command and headquarters, which, of course, will come under the French Supreme Command. This command is exercised through General Faucher, who spent fifteen years in Prague and helped to create the Czechoslovakian army.

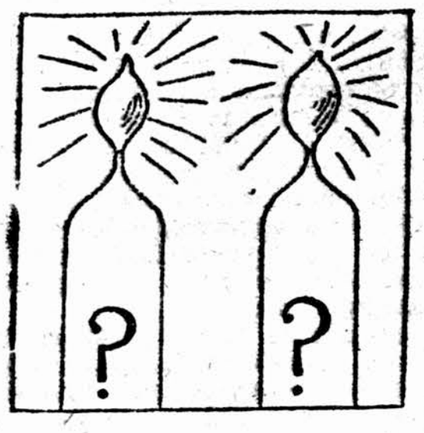
A Spirited Message

President Benes in his broadcast speech on 19th September said: "The time has come when deeds decide the destiny of peoples, nations and states. The mad barbarism of Nazi Germany in Czechoslovakia, Poland and even in Germany itself shows that the Nazi leaders are fully aware that their regime is nearly at end. This fateful time is our time and it depends on us to show the whole world that we are prepared and determined to contribute all our forces and our means to the defeat of the greatest enemy of humanity and culture. Remember the most glorious feats of your history when the small ill-armed Czech nation repulsed with greatest success foreign invaders. To-day we are sure that Czechoslovakia will rise in her old frontiers of a thousand year ago. Throughout the whole country, from the village up to Prague, in every workshop, in every enterprise, wherever you are, you must continue to carry on this struggle While we abroad are raising the Czechoslovakian banner, you too, the Czechoslovakian people, must continue to carry on this struggle".

Czechoslovakia shall rise again.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

The Two Candles



TWO candles, bought at different department stores, were lit at the same time, one burning four and the other five hours. Can you tell how soon the one was four times the length of the other?

From Earth to Moon

IT is a well-known fact that different conditions exist on each planet, lending their inhabitants peculiar powers. For instance: A man can jump three feet on the earth; can you tell how high he could jump on the moon?

Answer: The earth's mass is 80 times that of the moon and its diameter three and two-thirds times that of the moon. From these data, the acceleration on the moon would be one-sixth that on the earth. Since the distance to which a person will rise is inversely proportional to the acceleration, the man on the moon could jump six times three feet or eighteen feet high.

Answered by Anagram

SHORTLY after the death of one of his wealthy clients a famous lawyer received the following telegram from a popular magazine: "TAB: DO CLOSE KIN THWART HEIR?"

Heartily disliking publicity, the lawyer answered tersely by anagram, using the identical letters which had occurred in the impertinent query. Can you tell what the lawyer said?

Solution: "BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER."

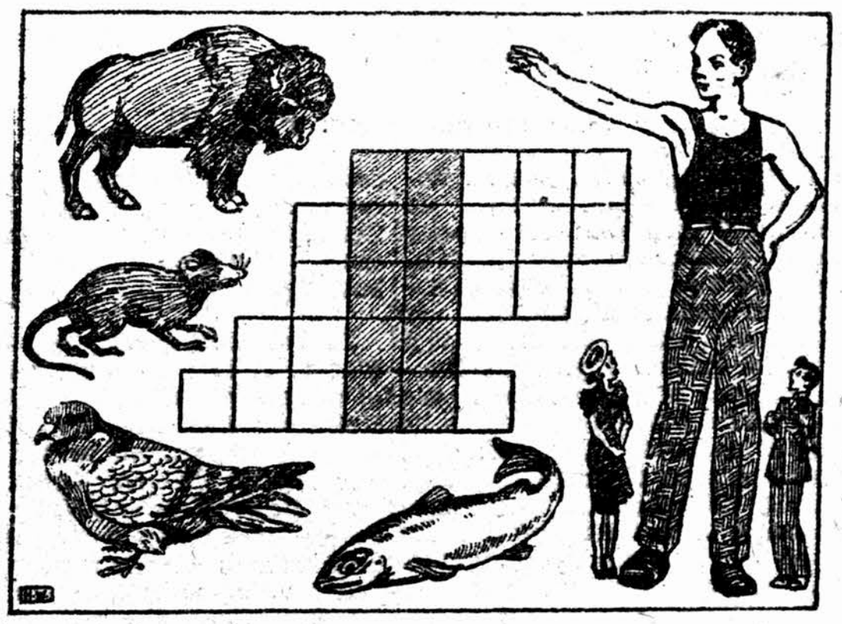
Coal to Mines

CAN you get COAL from MINE in five intermediate steps between going into the MINE and bringing out the COAL?

most; moat; coat; COAL.

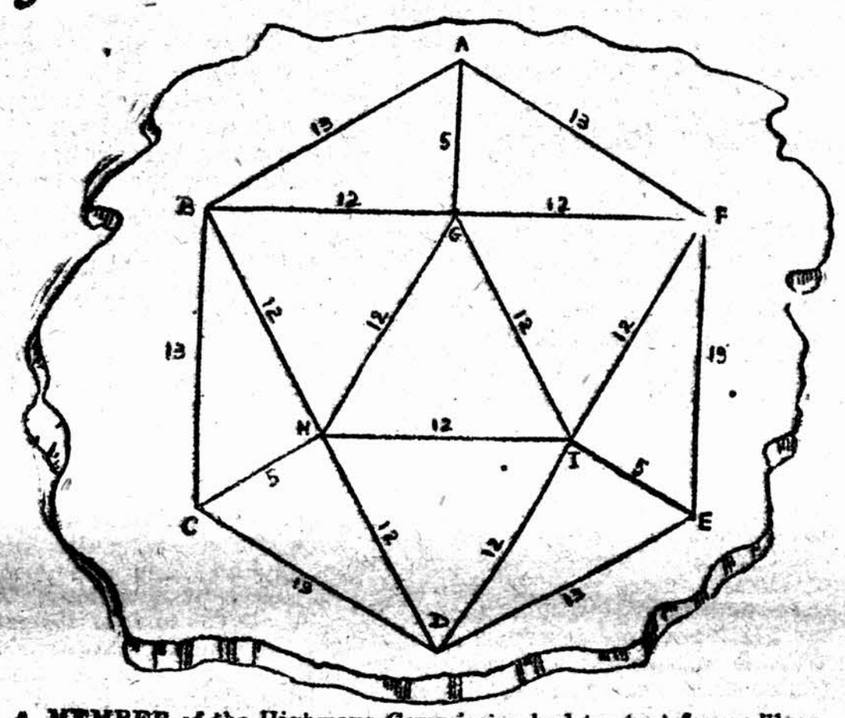
(For Solutions See Page 31)

A Geographical Acrostic



WRITE the names of these objects in the horizontal rows of squares, so that the shaded rows, read downward, will spell the name of one of the United States and its capital.

Just Watch Him Travel



A MEMBER of the Highways Commission had to start from village A on a certain island and inspect all the new roads going from village to village. Can you find the shortest route which can be adopted by this surveyor, ending the journey where he likes?

Complete the Diamond

CAN you fill in the diamond below with four words reading alike from left to right and from top to bottom?

Solution.

Evolutionary

CAN you evolve *MAN* from *APE* with only five links? Only one letter may be changed at a time.

Answer: APE; ape; are; ern; ear; mar; MAN.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

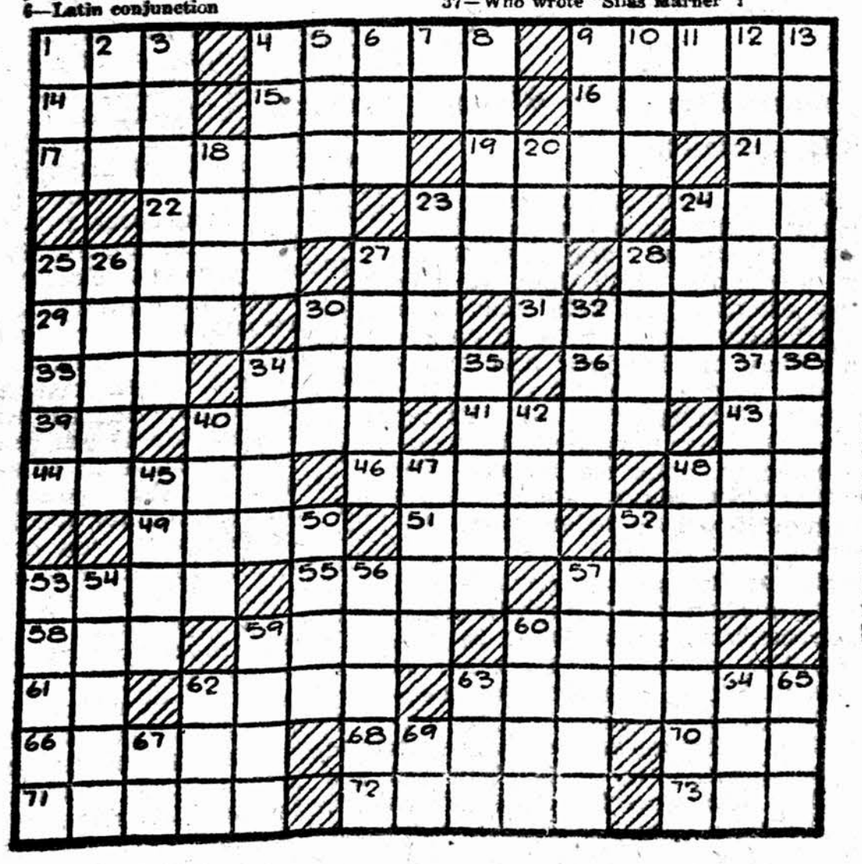
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Involuntary twitching
4—Flame
9—Back of the neck (pl.)
14—Fuss
15—Steamship
16—Pertaining to the doctrines of Arius
17 What women's college is part of Columbia University?
19—Respite
21—Egyptian sun god
22—What is the commercial center of Seward Peninsula?
23—What patriarch is known as the second father of the human race?
24—Ask alms
25—Cubic meter
27—Saucy
28—Furniture
29—What swimming star was married to Art Jarrett: Eleanor ——?
30—Prickly envelope of a fruit
31—Biblical name
33—Bird
34—Frenzy
36—Who was secretary of war during the World War?
39—Old English (abbr.)
40—Sage
41—What is the first name of the dramatist who wrote the Pulitzer Prize play, "Icebound"?
43—French definite article
44—Attempt
46—Face an embankment
48—Remove seeds from cotton
49—More than
51—Immerse
52—Drudge
53—Unable to speak
55—Who made a famous speech against the Writs of Assistance?
57—Darts along
58—Literary collection
59—Uncover
60—Urge on
61—Chinese measure
62—What is the missing part of the title of the famous Bronte novel: "—— Eyre"?
63—Saunters
66—What was the first name of the leader of the Green Mountain Boys?
68—Loop with a running knot
70—Tear
71—Appears
72—Jogs
73—Sauce made from beans

VERTICAL

1—Flap
2—Feminine name
3—What university is at Ithaca?
4—Blaze
5—Italian coins
6—Latin conjunction
7—Concerning
8—Mistake
9—English leader of fashion
10—Skill in performance
11—Jumbled type
12—Having ears
13—Stumps lopped off
18—Authoritative standard
20—Consumes
23—Who is said to have caused the great Roman fire of 96 A. D.?
24—Bill
25—Dart
26—Citadel
27—More refined
28—Broken coat of a seed of grain
30—Means of transportation
32—Help
34—Orderly collection of papers
35—Wanders
37—Who wrote "Silas Marner"?
38—Tears asunder
40—Flutter
42—Moist
45—Jet
47—One of the Great Lakes
48—Air machines
50—Red interspersed with white
52—Scheme
53—Men
54—Bind
56—What is the capital of Trentino?
57—Cooks with fat
59—Prohibits
60—Mafl
62—Press closely
63—Game at cards
64—City in Brazil
65—Discover at a distance
67—Personal pronoun
69—Correlative of either



A Trouble Maker

CAN you solve this enigma?
To half of ten add one
Then half a score.
When this is duly done
Almost ten more.
This can be good for none,
But trial sore.

Answer: Vixen.

Name the Dogs

IN the following acrostic the initial and final letters spell the names of two breeds of dogs very unlike each other in appearance. Can you name them?

Across: 1. A projectile; 2. Of Erin; 3. A religious dignitary; 4. Moist; 5. The author of ancient fables; 6. A weapon; 7. A valuable bird.

Solution:
I—ris—H
R—ajb—I
D—ram—P
A—eso—P
I—ane—E
E—ire—T

CAN WAR & CULTURE SUBSIST TOGETHER?

(Continued From Page 8)

are all qualities which give an impetus to culture—and there is no doubt that thousands of young men have exhibited these qualities on the field of battle. Modern society also leads to a great deal of frustration. Many a man leads a humdrum existence with his emotions starved and oblivious of the fact that he possesses a soul to be saved or damned. War often puts an end to such frustration. Men suddenly discover that they have something to live for and a cause worthy of the supreme sacrifice. There is no doubt that War has produced some great poetry literature and art. But, on the whole this peculiar kind of culture is exotic and appeals to emotions which are temporarily stirred. It rarely registers a definite milestone on the onward march of humanity. But, in any case war is an expensive method of producing this particular sort of culture. One can be patriotic, self-sacrificing and heroic without necessarily thrusting a bayont into the inside of an unoffending fellow-man. As Aldous Huxley pointed out, ours is the only species in nature which preys upon itself. And the results of War are definitely dysgenic. The young, the brave, the powerful are wiped out and the old and the sick are left in charge of the destinies of Society.

Wars—Past And Present

In the old days some of the Wars were waged for principles, the enunciation and maintenance of which may be considered to be favourable to the spread of culture. Wars of the French Revolution were waged in the name of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The Civil War in America was waged by the North for the abolition of slavery. Today wars are expression of naked brute-force. They represent the lust for power and territorial greed. True, in the present war England and France are supposed to be fighting for democracy against Hitlerism. But, these very countries turned a blind eye on the expropriation of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia by Germany. It is only when they felt that their own possessions were in danger, and their own political institutions in jeopardy that the sword was unsheathed. And it must be remembered that the democracy England and France are fighting for is European democracy. What is sauce for the European goose is certainly not sauce for the Asiatic gander. The War is being waged as much for the maintenance of Free Institutions in England and France as for the perpetuation of Imperialism in India and the French Colonies. And one's mind begins to reel when one watched the spectacle of a Worker's Russia, which has always preached to the world its cultural superiority, supporting Hitler's Germany and indulging in the same technique of threats and bullying.

In considering the relation of War to culture we must take note of a new phase in the polity of Nations. The Greeks attached supreme importance to the ability and capacity of every Greek to defend his own fatherland. Every man of culture and every philosopher had to wield the word in defence of home and hearth. The Greek culture was not averse to that. But, the Greeks never glorified War for its own sake. The modern political theory of Fascism and Nazism, preach the necessity of war for the very existence of the State and emphasises its inevitability. The culture that is being spread in countries under Fascist or Nazi domination is a War culture which glorifies he shedding of blood, not for any quixotic principle, but for the strengthening of the Corporate State.

Gandhian Philosophy

As against that, we have the philosophy of non-violence which has been preached with such vigour and sincerity by Mahatma Gandhi—its greatest apostle in the world to-day. The culture of India if it is eloquent of martial glory is also full of the application of the doctrine of non-violence in all its aspects. We are by tradition and upbringing a peaceful people and our culture in the main has evolved through gentle and shaded paths and there is very little of the blood and iron about it. If the Mahabharata describes an epic War, it also enunciates the great philosophy of non-attachment—how cultural man in the midst of War can retain his detachment.

That brings us to the next point, whether the philosophy of the Bhagwat Gita is practical? Can culture remain unaffected by the clash of arms? Can a man of culture, to use the phrase of E. M. Foster, build for himself an ivory tower and retire to it with his soul intact although his hand may be steeped in blood? Morgan discusses the same problem in the preface to his play "The Flashing Stream." He postulates that culture is the result of singleness of mind, the result of complete absorption in a single object to the exclusion of everything else. And he says that it may be possible figuratively for the artist to carry his brush and palette or the literary man his pen and paper even in the midst of the worst carnage.

Culture Can Only Bloom In Freedom

But, we must remember that culture can only bloom in freedom. Discipline and restrictions are alien to it. And these are the very essentials of War. Goodness and beauty cannot exist in an atmosphere of slaughter and mutilation And at the end of it is the horrible futility of it all. Young lives who may have definitely contributed to the culture of the country cut short, young hopes extinguished long before their fulfilment.

Rupert Brooke, the greatest and most authentic of English poets, in recent times was killed in the last War before he had reached 30—with all that he might have contributed to English poetry unwritten and gone to the grave with him. I cannot do better than end with a few lines from one of his well-known poems which depicts in all poignancy the horror and misery of War.

She: "Why do you call your car 'wasp'?"

He: "It's always in some jam or other."

BOMBAY'S WOMEN WORKERS

(Continued from Page 27).

year. On her way to the factory she stops to buy a few flowers or pan and you can see her quietly and gracefully entering the factory mentally absorbed. From 7-30 to 12 she works and it is a fascinating sight to see her at work. With singleness of purpose she stands at her ork without wasting away her energies in loitering and taking things easy. Her earnings depend on her production and it makes all the difference in the World to her whether she makes Rs. 17/8—during the month or Rs. 19/- whether she makes Rs. 25/- or Rs. 27/-. The few extra annas, which she can earn by concentrated and efficient work give her the few pies to spend on "extras." From 12 to 1 she has her rest hour and either she eats in the Mills the food that she has brought with her or if her home is nearby she goes out and after her food, rests for 10 or 15 minutes and returns in time to start work. As 5-30 strikes and the whistle to stop work goes, she does not hurry or hustle, she just quietly stops her work and gracefully leaves the factory premises. On her way home she buys the bazar for the day and by 6-30 she is back at home, when she has a second bath of the day. She washes her clothes and cooks the food for the family and after the food is taken, she has to clean up the utensils. It is nearly 9 by the time she finishes her work—then rest for an hour or so and to bed by 10.

The Indian woman worker is a clean woman in spite of the fact that her surroundings are not clean. She devotes some time of the day either in the morning or in the evening to do her daily puja. On religious holidays she goes for a sea bath and to the temple and she has special pujas for different occasions. As I have said above, she is illiterate, but she is religious minded and has also a good sense of humour.

She generally has a good temper and has good control over it, but she can be, when occasion demands, quite furious. Her powers of endurance are unlimited, so is her capacity to argue equally unlimited. She has in many ways a good bit of worldly wisdom and whilst she has a good conception of her rights, she is willing to compromise and make the best of a bad job. She is a cheerful creature in spite of her serious mindedness, but she is not flippant. She is full of "mariada," a word which cannot be translated in English, but can only be paraphrased as modesty, dignity, grace, serious outlook on life.

Monthly Budget

How does the working class family spend its earnings?

It goes without saying that families earning under Rs. 30 a month—this category includes all the working women in the City live in one room tenements and they pay anything from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 as rent per room. Her expenses on food cover roughly 45 per cent. of her income, fuel and lighting 8 per cent., clothing, footwear, umbrellas 8 per cent., household necessaries 2 per cent., miscellaneous like flowers, pansupari, beedi, extra food, hair oil, bangles, combs, etc., 20 per cent. and rest roughly 16 per cent.

It will be seen that there is no provision for the education of the children and for medical fees and medicines. I am describing the state of things as it is to-day and I am not in any way exaggerating the true facts.

In the miscellaneous expenditure should also be included money spent on pujas and gifts.

It is a well-known fact that the indebtedness prevailing amongst the working class families is rather on the high side and the one way of meeting it, is to start co-operative societies not merely for borrowing purposes, but as encouragement to the habit of thrift.

The working class women like her better placed sister in society is fond of jewellery and occasionally invests her earnings in buying it. Her one ambition is to build a house in her village and for that purpose she borrows money from the co-operative society which she pays back month after month from her earnings.

Prohibition Welcomed

It would not be out of place to refer to Prohibition whilst dealing with the problem of working women. I can assert without any fear of contradiction that the working classes in general and the working women in particular have welcomed and blessed the Prohibition Policy of the Government. As I have said above, the working woman herself never drinks, but she kno . that the drink habit amongst th means loss of money necessary for the essentials of life and also quarrels with the men. More money will be available for the working classes now, inasmuch as this drain on their purses will automatically stop

Drones At Home

Having come across some instances where I found that the husbands of the working women are unemployed, I went deeper into the question and adopted the "sample" method followed by the Bombay Labour Office and my investigations reveal that for every 100 women, who work in the factories, about 25 are widows and of the remaining 75, the husbands wives. I investigated further and I live on the earnings of their wives. I investigated further and I find that this unemployment of the husbands of the working women is to a great extent due to their laziness and desire to live on the small earnings of their wives.

This is a matter of great importance to which the attention of the Government, the employers, the social workers and the psychologists should be drawn. It is fair that the poor woman should work at a comparatively low wage and that their husbands should take advantage of their work and stay in-doors. Reverse the process, and let the men work and the women stay at home, so that she can attend to her legitimate household duties and look after the children. (From talk broadcast from the Bombay Radio Station on 21-9-'39).

NO DEATH FOR WAR COWARDICE

Army offences for which the death penalty has been abolished since the last war include desertion, cowardice and sleeping on sentry duty.

The maximum penalty is now inflicted only for murder, mutiny and offences of a treacherous character.

This was announced by Mr. Hore-Belisha in reply to a question in the House.

Mr. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, in reply to Mr. Kirkwood (Lab Dumbarton Burghs), who asked whether there was any truth in a statement made in the West of Scotland that the recommendation for appointment to the staff of the Ministry of Economic Warfare was the "Old School Tie," said that he had not the slightest doubt that there was a considerable number of "Old School Ties" to be found among them.

The staff consisted largely of gentlemen with very special quafications and experience who showed considerable self-sacrifice in joining up in order to put their experience at the disposal of the nation in time of war.

WHERE DOES INDIA STAND?

(Continued From Page 1)

limited need of weapons for massacre. History offers no parallel to with its deadly nets spread in the awful watchfulness of violence sea, land and air; the civilised powers of the West advance in military formation raising innumerable arches of homicidal victory. None dares stop lest some one else steal a march upon it.

In 1930 I went to Germany. That the victors had most certainly won was still being rubbed into the minds of the victims in diverse ways. On the tablet of historical memory they were trying to perpetuate humiliation in black ink. The defeated countries with their limbs cut up and divided, were made to remember their crippled condition.

Grosser stupidity from the point of view of political self-interest cannot be conceived. But this mentality befits brute force—it must enjoy its egolust. Merciless vindictiveness blinds its judgment and sense of right. It was proved that victory does not pacify the violent anged of the victor; its savagery becomes more inflamed. I was then brought into contact with the youth of Germany, my whole mind was attracted to them. They were determined to lead their country towards a noble fulfilment. No anger was there nor hatred, but the urge of new creation.

Truth's triumph over barbarism depends on such fulfilment, but the power of violence which is barbaric prevents people from their natural fruition and delights in insulting man's humanity. It was this power which at last stung youthful Germany into a violent reaction and made it take to its own savage ways. In the centre of Europe was created a huge anarchy of violence.

What Price Victory?

Blind power has spread an acquiescent inertia all over our land, in Europe the same power creates hard aggressive inertia. Our picture limned in pale lines will not strike any eye, but the incessant tussle of violence in Europe has to-day become crudely manifest. He who reaps the harvest of one war, we have seen, does not forget to sow the seeds of another.

To-day war has come in full flood, the whirlwind of destruction has struck numerous sails of violent Nations. Some side or other will get temporary results which it will call victory After that will proceed the cultivation of thorns to inflict wounds on humanity. That is why I say, whether of this or the other side whose victory could I desire? Victory in any case would mean the triumph of violence.

I am not a politician. Our political leaders imagine that if we assisted the ruling power in this war, we might gain some reward. To render such assistance would be in the nature of a bargain. It could not be an act of friendship; long years have passed but the occasion for cultivating such relations has not arisen. We have not felt that the rulers trusted us, but encountered hard glances of suspicion.

Termination of the war will not record the triumph of friendliness but of might. Might would regard the expression of gratitude as a burden, the sense of responsibility and modesty resulting from such acknowledgment would be extremely irksome for it. After the last war India experienced this. Just when the moment arrived for settling accounts, whipping, caning, jails, fines, troops and punitive police also came thick and fast.

Communal Problem

The spectacle provided by a country which is ruled by force is mournfully familiar to us. Doubtless that spectacle is familiar also to the power whose royal umbrella casts its shadow all over the land. Millions are suffering from semi-starvation, illiteracy, lack of medical help; drinking water is polluted or dried up: where communcations are badly needed, roads and waterways are non-existent. Persons seated on high pedestals might plead cultivated ignorance of such facts; if so, such ignorance, we shall know is symptomatic of the rule of force.

What our country lacks, I have mentioned; but what is very much there, is the communal problem. Originating in weakness it thrives on low vitality, and this condition becomes chronic where all responsibility is taken away. The machinery for administration, fed with oil and coal, thrives under the ruler's own protection; those who are being administered, however, continue to go short of food and dress. The machine must live, unharmed.

Peep Into Future

Countries, benevolently governed by their own people, offer a contrast to our conditions. Numerous ranks of the unemployed are maintained by the State; sacrificing a nation's vitality by allowing starvation, would be intolerable to a political system which is not based on mere force but on co-operation. In the realm of physical and mental needs, in knowledge and action, all sorts of beneficence abound; slightest want would attract comment in such countries.

Where, due to the miserly nature of the rulers, friendly relations with the people are brushed aside, perseverance is devoted to making political control complete. But, power in its blind aggressiveness, does not realise that cruel, barren, humiliating relationship between man and man can never last; the time comes when the inner heat becomes unbearable and fetters are broken asunder. How truth will effect the change from force to friendliness, I cannot specify, but that the powers arrogant with victory will feel less inclined to offer us concessions is not difficult for me to guess Authority, feeling safe, will discover itself to be firmly fixed for ever.

In Name Of God!

Earl Baldwin, in a lecture delivered in America, has tried to explain that the democratic form of government, which is British, is far superior in high idealism to the totalitarian form which belongs to Germany. The root difference between totalitarianism and democracy is that democracy recognises the dignity and individual liberty which man, as the son of God, can claim. According to him, the all-uniting divine dispensation that lies behind democracy is in days of crisis, a better support than all external urgencies.

In political discussions, politicians do not usually refer to divine dispensations because, in establishing divine law they would have to do so in time and place, and on a world-wide basis. If a particular system belongs to divine order then such a system is not for England alone, we too have an equal place in it. Being human, and sons of God, we too can claim respect for our dignity and freedom in a righteous system.

If such things are denied to us in the political realm, then it is not right, at least, to take God's name in decrying totalitarian politics. Political principles can be confined to one's own nation, but God's purpose cannot be confined. Regarding his nation's ideals, Earl Baldwin says, "these ideals require men of their own free will to co-operate with God himself in the raising of mankind." The idea of co-operation with God may naturally arise when goodwill is dominant within one's own racial sphere; but it cannot be at all natural, when ruling other races by force to think of joining God himself in raising men.

In fact, we have got proof to the contrary We do not feel any enthusiasm, therefore, when our rulers profess devotion to democratic principles in talking to their relations; but it hurts our ears when they invoke God's name in this connection.

Faith In Providence

The question remains: which way lies our goal. The path that big nations are insanely pursuing is undoubtedly closed to us. It is doubtful where even the mighty ones will reach in their race. This only can be said, mysterious are the ways of history. Even the sorrows of the weak have been known to prick a hole in the ship of the powerful. In history, wars and struggles are not the only opportunities; the despair of the betrayed also attracts favourable occasions from where they might come I cannot say just now.

It is because we cannot clearly indicate this, that the sudden advent will one day overwhelm the mighty powers it is those unfortunate people for whom the friendly road is closed by thorns and the road of war also obstructed, who cast their eyes with intense longing on the unexpected ways of Providence But we are not reassured when those who force down other races in the spheres of politics, and go on increasing machinery for manslaughter in war, take the excuse of God's name on their lips. Taking God's own name we shall say that though we may seem from outside to be helpless yet we are not helpless In the world of men where we live, disinterested humanity which recognizes us as its own will, from somewhere, come and join our side What, otherwise, is the meaning of Providence?

DARIA DOWLAT

(Continued from Page 3)

saw the frescoes as they were in 1833, writes of them:

"The subject of the painting is supposed to be a faithful representation of one of Tippu's victories over the British troops. It exhibits a glorious contempt for anything like perspective or proportion; but what it lacks in correct drawing is amply made amends for by variety and brilliancy of colouring Pink elephants, yellow men and sky blue horses with yellow feet and scarlet tails are jumbled together in glorious confusion.

"The British are, of course, flying in terror, pursued by native horsemen, and are being trampled to death under the feet of victorious elephants. Among the fugitives the artist has not forgotten to introduce a group of native servants; and by a stroke of fine art, to distinguish them from the crowd of camp-followers and others by representing each man with an immense teakettle in one hand and a gigantic brandy bottle in the other

"The old man who takes charge of the bungalow—a tall soldier-like fellow, with snow white hair and board and who was formerly in Tippu's service—took great pains to explain to us the varied beauties of this splendid battle-piece which was evidently the light of his eyes and the joy of his heart.

"He particularly called our attention to the striking likeness of his late master; which was, of course, three times as large as any other The face of the victorious Tippu was bright yellow and he bestrode a scarlet elephant with golden feet and silver tusks."

After the final capture of the city by the British troops and its subsequent sack, the Daria Dowlat Bagh fell into hopeless ruins and the once beautiful garden was laid desolate But Colonel Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) who resided in it for some time, restored it to its original splendour.

WIFE: "Tommy gets more like you every day"

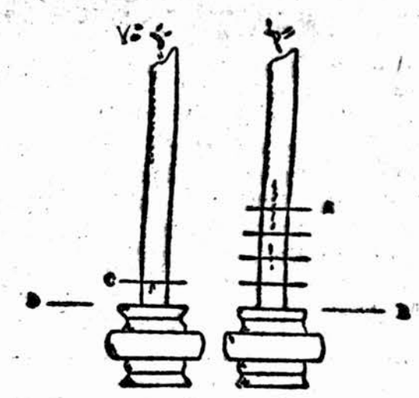
Husband (meekly): "What's he been up to now?"

SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

The Two Candles: Let A and C be the points the two candles reach when No. 2 is four times as long as No. 1. If CD is used as a unit of measure, AB will equal four such units.

Thus, if the candles be allowed to burn down until CD is consumed, 4/5 of a unit of AB will burn, leaving 3 1/5 units. Since the candles have been burning for four hours, the 3 1/5 units, representing the remainder of No. 2, will be consumed in one hour if the candles continued to burn. Then 5 x 3 1/5 units equal 16 units, the total number of units in each candle.

Therefore: since 16 units of No. 1 burn in four hours, 15 units of No. 1, or the part consumed, is burned in 15/16 of four hours—or 3¾ hours.



The Two Candles

Watching Him Travel: The shortest route, as shown in the illustration, takes in 21l miles and runs as follows: A, B, C, H, C, D, E, I, E, F, G, B H, D, I, H, G, I, F, A, G. The two shortest roads, CH and EI, are traversed twice.

Geographical Acrostic: *Boise, Idaho.* The names of the objects are: Bison, rodent, giant, fish, pigeon.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"NO," snapped the old man, as he scanned the menu. "I won't have any mush-rooms, waiter. I was nearly poisoned by them last week."

The waiter leaned confidingly across the table.

"Is that really so, sir?" he said, blandly. "Then I've won my bet with the cook."

◆ ◆ ◆

A CUSTOMER in an Irish draper's shop wished to buy a shroud, but the price she was asked seemed exorbitant.

"I could buy it for half the price in Dublin," she complained.

"Yes," replied the draper, "and the corpse would have his knees through it in a week."

◆ ◆ ◆

THE class in public speaking was to give pantomimes that afternoon.

One man got up when called upon, went to the platform, and stood perfectly still.

"Well," said the professor after a minute's wait for something to happen. "What do you represent?"

"I'm imitating a man going up in a lift," was the quick response.

◆ ◆ ◆

"MUMMY, do give me another piece of sugar," said little Audrey.

"But you've had three already," her mother pointed out.

"Just one more, mummy."

"Well, this must be the last."

"Thank you, mummy—but I must say you've got no will-power."

◆ ◆ ◆

"AN' does your husband," asked the Irish matron, "still kiss ye mornin's when he laves the house?"

"He does, indeed," replied the bride. "If he didn't he'd be in no condition to go to work."

◆ ◆ ◆

"DOES your husband still complain of thirst?" asked the doctor.

"He did at first," replied Mrs. Jenkins, "but I gave him a glass of water every time and he soon stopped."

◆ ◆ ◆

A SMALL boy went to a library every day, took out the same book and looked at the first page. The attendant saw this, so the next day she looked over his shoulder. She saw a picture of a bull chasing a man and heard the boy say:—

"Gosh! He ain't caught him yet!"

◆ ◆ ◆

THEY were on their honeymoon cruise in mid-Atlantic.

"Oh, Walter," she said, "suppose the ship went down now—how lovely to die together."

"I can swim."

"Oh, what a pity."

AN attendant in a mental home was making his evening round when he came upon one of the patients industriously fishing in a wash-basin with rod and line.

Wishing to humour the man, the attendant asked him if he had caught anything.

"What!" said the patient, "in a wash basin! Are you crazy?"

◆ ◆ ◆

"DEAR MARY,

"Words cannot paint how much I regret having broken off our engagement I realize now that I need you—more than ever!

"Will you please come back to me? Life without you is utterly hopeless. It is barren and has no meaning. Wherever I go I want you by my side. Your absence leaves a space which nobody else can ever fill.

"So please forgive me, darling, and come back! I need you so much!

"Your remoreseful lover,

"TED."

"(P.S. By the way, congratulations on winning the football pool.)"

* * * *

A DOCTOR received a note which read:—"Please call and see my husband. It's his head. He's had it off and on all yesterday, and to-day he's sitting with it in his hands between his knees."

MRS. UP-TO-DATE'S baby was out of sorts, so she sent for the doctor, who inquired about its teeth, etc.

"Well, the best thing you can do for baby is to give her a good dose of castor oil," said the doctor.

"But, doctor," said Mrs. Up-to-Date, "castor oil so old-fashioned."

"Well, madam," was the reply, "so are babies."

◆ ◆ ◆

THE regiment was trekking through the desert: it was arid and parched and not a drop of water was to be found. One recruit sat sadly on a stone, his head in his hands.

"What's the matter with him?" asked the sergeant.

"Home sickness," said Private Smith.

"We've all got that."

"Yes, but his is worse than for most of us—his father keeps a pub!"

* * * *

MRS. MACPHERSON, doing her morning shopping met Mrs. McTavish, nearly bent in two.

Said Mrs. MacPherson: "My, Mrs. McTavish, your rheumatics must be awful bad to-day. I've never seen you walking like that before."

"It's nae my rheumatics," snapped Mrs. McTavish. "It's thae new-fangled angle socks. I'm having an awfu' job wi' ma suspenders."

IT had always been MacLaughlin's ambition to own a fur coat. After years of skimping, he achieved his wish. As he was striding down the street a friend approached him.

"Morning', MacLaughlin," remarked the friend, his teeth chattering from the wintry blasts. "'Tis a cold day!"

MacLaughlin lifted his chin regally from the depths of his fur coat.

"Hm-m, I didna ken that," he replied carelessly. "I havena' looked at the newspaper to-day."

* * * *

A JEWISH tailor was employed in the wardrobe department of a film studio. One morning he noticed a new director on the set.

"Hallo, Goldberg!" cried the tailor, slapping the director on the back. "Mine old pal of twenty years. Ven I knew you, you veighed sixteen stones—now you veigh only ten. Six feet tall you used to be, and now you're a shreemp. Vunce you vore eye-glasses, now you don't bear 'em Goldberg, mine pal, you've changed in twenty years."

The director stared coldly and replied: "My name isn't Goldberg, sir. It's Rosenberg."

"Looka, looka!" cried the tailor. "Changed your name too, eh?"

Our Humorist At Large

"Here's the case of a golfer who used the same ball for 6 months?"

"That's nothing. I know a cricketer who used the same bat for centuries."

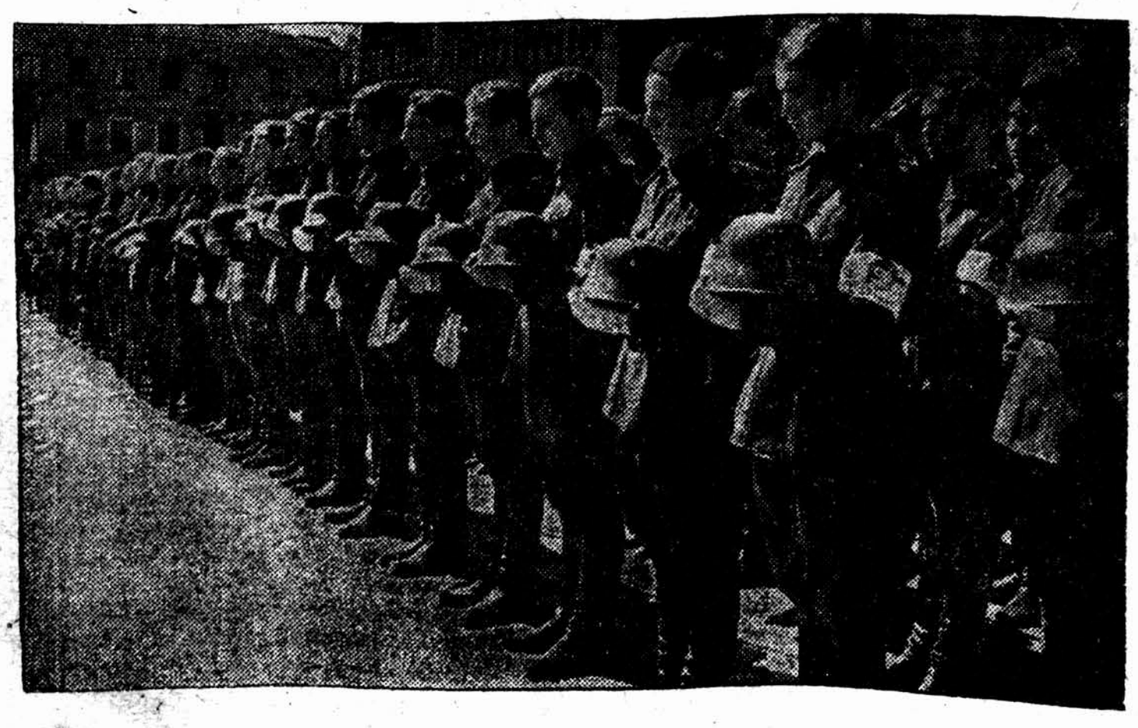
He: "So you didn't marry John. Did he break the engagement?"

She: "No. The engagement broke him."

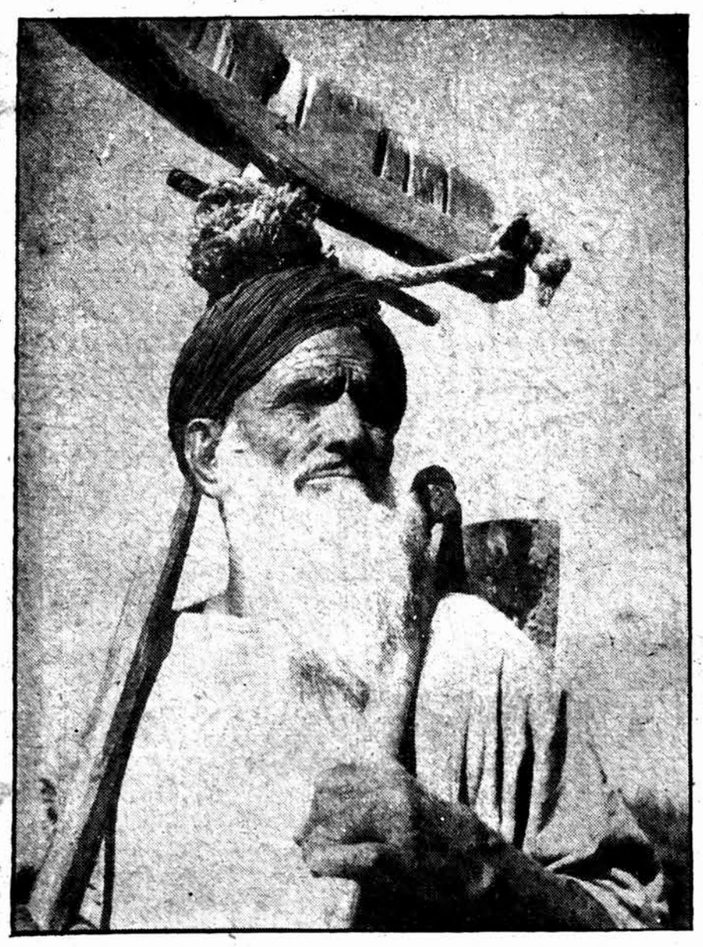
"There goes the most miserable man I know. He never recovered from a love affair."

"What, did the girl jilt him?"

"No, she married him!"



(Left) A Parade of Finnish Civic Guards. (Right) The Lotta Svard—the voluntary women's organisation of National Defence.



"INDIA'S BACKBONE"

"EARLY TRAINING"

(Photos by M. Ramzan.)

A pose from Kerala Warrior Dance by pupils of Sri Chitrodaya Narthakalayam, directed by Syt. Gopinath, Palace Dancer of Travancore.

Master Chandrakant Bhalerao, an Indian Christian boy aged 6 years and pupil of Bindadin School of Indian Dance, gave a highly pleasing display of his terpischorean talents at the recent anniversary of the Shree Ram Sangit Vidyalaya.

Bhimsen, noted athlete of Belgaum, bending a stout spear pointed at his chest, before the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference.

Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek proceeding to the Congress meeting of the Kuomintang Party held recently at Chungking.

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WHAT IF THAT COUGH STARTS IN THE MIDDLE OF A SPEECH?

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